New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI......NO. 1836 — NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1857. — PRICE TWO CENTS.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM.

Report of the Physicians who were Sent to Examine Her.

HER COUNSEL'S ADVICE.

THE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Mysterious Demand at Bellevue for a Baby.

Personal History of Some of the Witnesses—Doctors' Gossip About Dr. Uhl—Church Gossip About Mrs. Barnes—Legal Gossip of the Lawyers.

Professor Barker and Dr. Dewees, arrived at No. 31 Bond-street, yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock. [illegible] announced themselves and the object of their visit, and were shown up to Mrs. Cunningham, whom they found in bed in the front room on the second floor, and apparently in great suffering. Shortly afterwards, Judge Davison and Captain Dilks entered the house and walked up stairs. The persons in the room were then as follows:

Mrs. Cunningham.
[illegible] Cunningham.
[illegible] Cunningham.
Professor Barker.
Doctor Dewees.
Judge Davison.
Captain Dilks.

During a conversation, which lasted some quarter of an hour, Mrs. Cunningham said:

"I am quite willing to undergo the examination, Mr. Davison, but my counsel will not give his consent."

The two following letters had been forwarded to Capt. Dilks for delivery to their respective addresses.

LETTER FROM MR. STAFFORD TO JUDGE DAVISON.

New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1857.

Dear Sir: As Counsel of Mrs. Emma A. Burdell, I am obliged to decline permitting or consenting to her submission to any physical examination under the charge preferred against her, and have accordingly, in accordance with the advice of her attending physician, advised her to refuse so to do.

Yours, &c., WILLIAM R. STAFFORD.

Judge Davison.

LETTER FROM MR. STAFFORD TO THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.

New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1857.

Dear Sir: As counsel for Mrs. Emma A. Burdell I have advised her to decline submitting to any physical examination under the charge preferred against her. Her physician, Dr. Fitz, advises me such an examination is [illegible] in her present condition.

Yours, &c., WILLIAM R. STAFFORD.

A. O. Hall, Esq.

Mrs. Cunningham's appearance, was seemingly one of great suffering; this was particularly remarked by different parties present. Drs. Dewees and Barker, however, examined her tongue, and felt her pulse, and both of these organs told a widely different tale from her professions. However much she may be acting a part, or suffering mentally, her health is good.

The two medical gentlemen, Judge Davison and Captain Dilks, afterwards left for the Fifteenth Ward Station-house, followed by a crowd of reporters, who, however, had not obtained admission to the house; a very strict embargo being laid on these gentlemen.

Professor Barker and Dr. Dewees, on arriving at the Station-house, called for the bucket of bull's, buck's, hog's, or whatever blood it may be, and took a portion of it away with them, as also the afterbirth.

District-Attorney Hall immediately on hearing of Mrs. Cunningham's refusal to undergo the examination, sent advice to Judge Davison, as to the course to be pursued.

PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.

Examination Continued.

TESTIMONY OF DRS. DEWEES AND BARKER.

The evidence of these gentlemen was taken jointly, to the following effect:

Hardenia P. Dewees, of No. 30 Clinton-place, and Fordyce Barker, of No. 70 Union-place, each being duly sworn, doth depose and say they are practicing physicians in the City of New-York, and that on the morning of the 6th August, 1857, at the request of Justice Davison and District-Attorney Hall, they visited the house of Emma A. Cunningham, otherwise Emma A. Burdell, at No. 31 Bond-street, for the purpose of making a physical examination of Mrs. Cunningham as regards the evidence of recent delivery alleged by her to have taken place on the night of Monday last, the 3d inst., and upon stating to her, in the presence of Justice Davison, the object of our visit, and asking her if she was ready to have said physical examination made, she said: "On my own part I do not object to any such examination; but I object to having it made by the advice of my counsel, Mr. Stafford. We further add that no evidences of a recent delivery independent of direct examination were afforded. There were no appearances of late puerperal illness—or of any other symptoms, except those which might be attributed to nervous excitement: and we know no reason, from her physical condition, why she might not now be removed.

And we further testify that we have made a microscopic examination of the blood taken from the pail, and from the placenta, or after-birth, the specimens being given to us by Captain Dilks, of the Fifteenth Ward, and that we find them so differing in their globular appearance and size that we pronounce them to be of different origin.

(Signed) H. P. DEWEES, M. D.,
FORDYCE BARKER, M. D.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1857, Wm. S. Davison.

This completed the evidence which it is proposed to offer on the part of the People.

Justice Davison, considering the letter (given above) addressed to him by Mr. Stafford, as an official notification that he appeared as counsel for Mrs. Cunningham, sent word to him that he would proceed with the preliminary examination of the accused, according to the statute, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; and, as she was entitled to the assistance of counsel on that occasion, he requested his attendance.

Mr. Stafford, for answer, said he was too sick to attend that day, but hoped to be able to do so this morning.

The matter, therefore, stands adjourned till this morning, at 10 o'clock.

The Justice informed our reporter that no steps would be taken, in the meantime, to remove Mrs. Cunningham from her present abode in Bond-street—rumors to the contrary notwithstanding.

It now remains to be seen what course will be taken by the counsel for the defence; but it is supposed no testimony on their part will be introduced before the Magistrate.

THE BABY AND SOME NEW LIGHT.

Little Elizabeth Ann (not alias Justitia) Anderson, Jr., continues to thrive, and attracts unabated attention at Bellevue Hospital. The artist of a weekly pictorial has been sketching the lineaments of itself and mother, and in due time the poor little thing will have to suffer the horrors of a wood-cut.

In a conversation with Mrs. Fay, the Matron of Bellevue Hospital, she informs us that, five or six weeks since, a gentleman applied to her for a new-born, unwashed child, stating that he desired it for a widow, and that the child would become heir to a large estate. The gentleman, after further conversation with Mrs. Fay, and having pledged her to strict secrecy, disclosed the fact that the widow in question was Mrs. Cunningham; that he was a friend of hers, and thought she had been badly used. The matron says she at once informed him that she was well acquainted with Dr. Burdell in his lifetime, and that, at the period of his death, he was engaged in preparing for her a set of teeth, and, moreover, that he was indebted to her in the sum of $60. And still further, the said gentleman tendered her a large sum, (how much she declined to say, but we have otherwise heard it was $600,) if she would furnish him the infant privately, as desired. This, she says, she refused to do, and the gentleman then inquired the name of the nurse in charge of the lying-in Ward, Mrs. Avis, and made a memorandum of it. It now seems more than ever probable that the letter received by the nurse a few days afterwards was penned by parties in the [illegible].

But the gentleman going by the name of Mrs. Cunningham's "friend," or furnishing any description of him whatever, on the ground that she had promised to treat it as a matter of confidence and observe strict silence on the subject.

DR. CATLIN.

The Doctor is still detained at the Fifteenth Precinct Station-House, but is allowed all the liberty consistent with propriety. When we called there yesterday afternoon he had gone to take a turn in Washington-square in company with an officer.

Dr. Catlin is—as we have already stated, though Sunday letters from physicians denied it to us yesterday—a member of the New-York Academy of Medicine. His name was presented for membership on the 24th of September, 1854, by Drs. C. L. Mitchell and David Smith, two respectable Brooklyn physicians. His admission took place on the 25th of October of the same year. Dr. Catlin then, as now, lived at No. 232 Court-street, Brooklyn. So say the minutes of the Secretary of the Academy. Whether his standing has been affected in the Society by his late brilliant course we shall soon see.

HOW MRS. CUNNINGHAM ATE CUCUMBERS.

Mrs. Cunningham, just before going into labor, ate heavily of cucumbers so as to really get up severe pains, on the principle of the Frenchman in "First Night," pinching his daughter when at rehearsal she was to give an exclamation. But she seems to have overshot the mark, and has really been very unwell, with choleraic symptoms. The dodge undoubtedly was in the first place to be genuine in her groans, and, in the next place, to satisfy physicians, if called in, that her "dragging" pains were really felt.

WAS HER PLAN A STUPID ONE?

Let us suppose that she had found two doctors willing to play together and swear the thing through. A child could easily be obtained and an after-birth, &c. Appearances to Mr. and Mrs. Wilt and the daughters of a genuine birth were very strong. Mrs. Barnes and Mrs. Bell were prepared to swear to the fact. The Doctors were regularly summoned and came. Previous appearances had been well feigned. The child was shown to friends and neighbors. In a week's time she would have recovered. All the minutiae of a real birth had been rehearsed, and nothing remained but to act in a Court of Justice the whole affair before a Jury.

WHAT MR. STAFFORD SAYS.

Wm. R. Stafford, Esq., has been associated with Mr. Clinton and Judge Dean as counsel for Mrs. Cunningham. He was the last of the trio engaged, and promises to be the last to desert his client. He still has faith in Mrs. Cunningham, and means to fight her battle with all the energy and skill he is master of. Mrs. Cunningham had frequently spoken to him about her pregnancy, but never mentioned the precise time when she expected to be confined. She told him a few days ago that she was going to engage an old nurse of hers to attend upon the expected heir, and wait upon her through her sickness. He did not think that the birth would take place as soon as it did. That there was a birth he has no doubt. He takes the statement of Mrs. Cunningham as sufficient on this point. When he called at Mrs. C.'s house Tuesday forenoon, it was in reference to the suit of Hannah, the cook, to recover wages alleged to be due her. He found Mrs. C. very sick, and supposing the spoken of event was about to come off, he sent for Drs. Uhl and Smith. As his own professional services were not needed at such a crisis, he gracefully withdrew.

The first knowledge he had of any suspicion or charge against Mrs. Cunningham of an attempt to palm off somebody else's child as her own, was gathered from reading Tuesday's second edition of the Times. He feels confident that the whole matter will be cleared up favorably for his client. Mr. Stafford says the publication that he sought to intrude himself as counsel for Dr. Catlin is erroneous.

Mr. Stafford was sick all day yesterday, with bilious colic, and did not go out of his house. Judge Dean, his partner, started, yesterday, for Washington, on business connected with the slaver Panchita. To-day, if well enough, Mrs. C.'s counsel will appear for her at the Jefferson Market Court.

MRS. BARNES, THE SISTER OF MRS. CUNNINGHAM.

Our readers will remember among the affidavits taken before Justice Davison, on Tuesday, was one from Mrs. Ann Barnes. Among other things she testified that she had noticed the appearance of Mrs. C. when undressed, and that it did not differ from that of a woman in the family-way. She said she took the child from Dr. Uhl, at his request, to dress it, and the child had the appearance of a new-born infant. Much curiosity has been felt to know more of Mrs. Barnes, as in case the plot had not been interrupted she would have become a most important witness against the heirs of the Burdell estate, and in favor of the new comer. Of herself personally she said in her affidavit:

"I reside at No. 31 Bond-street; have lived at said house since the sale of the household furniture, which I think was about the first of April last. I am the sister of Mrs. Cunningham, and am a widow. My husband has been dead some eleven years. I have scarcely been out of the house, No. 31 Bond street, since I have been there. I am lame.

Though Mrs. Barnes has not been named until now in connection with the Burdell mystery, we find no difficulty in tracing her history. She has been twice married, her first husband dying suddenly, leaving four children to her care. Her second husband, Mr. Barnes, resided with her at Newark, N. J., and also died suddenly, leaving his three promising children to her, who are all still alive. In the Summer of 1850 the widow Barnes occupied a small house on "old Gowanus Lane," now a part of Fifth-avenue, Brooklyn. She was a member of, and a Sunday School teacher in, the Dean-street Methodist Church, of which Rev. S. H. Clark was pastor. Being poor, she was assisted in the support of her family by the Church. In the summer of that year one of the members of Church, a Mr. W., who then resided in Oxford street, and who resides in Brooklyn at the present time, but does business in Broadway in this City, prepared to go into the country with his family. Wishing some one to take charge of his house during his absence, and thinking to do a kindness to a sister in the Church, he applied to Mrs. Barnes, who gladly accepted the offer to make his house her home until the family returned. They were absent about three weeks, and when they returned, found that the house had been robbed of almost all the valuable portable articles in it. Wine, silver, china and glass-ware, table-spreads, napkins, sheets, pillow-cases, bed-spreads, even the beds themselves, had some of them been ripped open and a portion of the feathers taken out and carried off. Mrs. Barnes was in the house when they arrived, and welcomed Mrs. W. as if nothing unusual had happened. She soon left for home, and it was not till after her departure that the robbery was discovered.

When the fact was announced to Mrs. Barnes, she showed the greatest astonishment, and protested that it must have been done by the servant girl.

Complaint was made at the City Hall of the robbery, and an officer named Egan, accompanied by Mr. W., and the pastor of the Dean-street Church, proceeded to search the residence of Mrs. Barnes. They were at first refused admittance, but finally succeeded in entering the house, Mrs. Barnes having, in the meantime, escaped by the back door.

Many of the missing articles were found and identified, and the remainder they were afterwards told were taken to a place designated in New-York.

Mrs. Barnes was arrested by officer Egan and put in the lock-up, but was soon let out on the responsibility of the officer who arrested her. She was expelled from the Dean-street Church, and Mr. W. took no further steps in prosecution of the matter. Mrs. Barnes is a woman of small stature, about 40 years of age, has light eyes and hair, the latter inclined to gray. She lately walks very lame.

MR. LAIGHT.

The Mr. Laight referred to in the evidence of Miss Augusta Cunningham, as the party upon whom her mother was going to make a call Monday afternoon, has an office at No. 63 Water-street. He is a real estate agent. As to his business transactions with Mrs. Cunningham, he is not communicative.

DOCTOR UHL.

Was he justified in the course he took to expose the felonious intentions of the mother of the bogus heir to Dr. Burdell? This question the physicians are canvassing all over the town with great earnestness. Dr. Uhl is a member of the family in "good and regular standing," he has long been before the New-York public, and his professional honor is no less distinguished in medical circles, than is his honesty as a man. But when he graduated, doubtless he swore the Hypocratic Oath—the oath which bound him solemnly not to divulge the secrets confided to him by his patients, except under the most stringent demands of justice. Whether he has violated that oath in this case is the question. One party, and they are of the strictest sect, who hold the code of medical ethics to be of equally binding force with the Ten Commandments—who think, for instance, that for a physician to correct an error or make any statement over his own name in any other newspaper than an exclusively medical one, is a vile quackery, worthy of the severest denunciation—holds that the Doctor has violated the code, and should suffer the penalty of an expulsion from the Academy. The other party say that, not one out of twenty honest men would have been honest enough to do as Dr. Uhl did; he deserves a service of plate, a handsome testimonial, a general token of appreciation and approval from honest men in general, and his medical brethren in particular. His betrayal of Mrs. Cunningham was a thing which no professional oath obligated to; for, though like the priest, who may not divulge the secrets of the Confessional, the physician must hold his patient's secrets sacred, unlike the priest, whose superior must be in the place of a conscience to him, the physician has no superior to whom he can look for absolution, if he wounds truth and cheats justice by looking in his own breast a secret which the patient had no business to make him a confidant in. This party add that, if the Doctor was justified in imparting his patient's secret to the prosecuting officer, he was only doing an unpleasant duty when he consented to make the intended felony as apparent to the world as it was to his own mind; and so, in his complicity with the District-Attorney, he only did what a particularly upright man, or a great villain, would even consent to do. The following is the sentiment and proposition of one who is decidedly to be numbered in the latter class.

Testimonial to Dr. Uhl.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

May I be permitted to suggest that some method be taken to show the public estimation of the courageous position taken by Dr. Uhl in the recent Burdell Cunningham matters. Unquestionably the better proceeding on his part would have been to refuse any coöperation, and to threaten any persistence on her part in the proposed villany with exposure. Still, he did the next best thing, effecting the unveiling of the character of an iniquitous woman, and ultimately, perhaps, of the murderess of Dr. Burdell, and the furtherance of the ends of justice and humanity.

Dr. Uhl may suffer pecuniarily from the loss of patronage of some persons who may consider that his conduct was unprofessional, and may lose the treatment and pay from persons with diseases of which they are ashamed, and who, perhaps, might fear to trust him with their secrets.

Personally knowing Dr. Uhl, and that he is a man of honor and integrity, I trust that you will view the matter in this light and will receive subscriptions towards a proper testimonial, and towards which I am confident hundreds will gladly contribute; among whom please place me for the sum of $10.

VERITAS.

THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Voting Continued—No Choice Yet—A Secret Caucus.

The Board of Police Commissioners met again yesterday morning, all the members present. As soon as the minutes of the previous meeting had been read, the Board took up the regular order of the day—the election of a Commissioner to fill the vacancy.

The Clerk repeated the 99th vote, which stood as follows:

Messrs. Nye, Bowen and Stranahan for E. D. Morgan.
Mayors Wood and Powell for Robert L. Stuart.
Mr. Cholwell for Erastus Brooks.

The result of each vote was the same until the 114th vote, when Mayor Wood remembered that the voting of the Board appeared to be mechanical. It might be very pleasant amusement for some gentlemen, but it was evident that the persons now in nomination could not unite a majority of the Board. He hoped therefore that they would make an effort to unite a majority of the Board upon some unexceptionable person.

Mr. Bowen suggested that Mr. Morgan was unexceptionable.

Mayor Wood said that while the personal character of both Mr. Morgan and Mr. Ward were without blemish, yet they were very prominently identified with a political party, and the politics of the other (Mr. Stuart) he was really unacquainted with, if he had any at all. He only made the suggestion, whether it would be well for them to continue voting, without the slightest prospect of coming to a conclusion.

Mr. Stranahan suggested that to prevent this mechanical voting becoming chronic, they had better adjourn a week or so.

Mayor Powell said if the vacancy could be filled from Brooklyn he was satisfied he could nominate a gentleman who would be unexceptionable to all.

Mr. Bowen said it was imperative to elect a man from this City.

Gen. Nye suggested that for the purpose of seeing whether they could unite upon a candidate they take a recess of twenty minutes.

The suggestion was acquiesced in, and the Board retired to consult in private.

When the twenty minutes had elapsed the roll was called and business commenced.

Mr. Bowen moved to refer all bills against the Board to the Finance Committee, which was carried.

Mr. Stranahan, on the general expenses of the Department, reported in favor of a proportionate division, which was carried.

He also reported on the claim of Sergeants acting as Inspectors, for pay as Inspectors. He thought it would be impolitic, and reported against the claim. The report was adopted.

The Board then adjourned to Friday at 12½ o'clock.

New-York, Thursday, Aug. 6, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I propose that a meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, be held to express the sense of the community, and to exercise a pressure from the outside which shall bring faction to the bar of public opinion and cause the interests of the community to be respected.

VOX GREGIS.

A Policeman Sues Mayor Wood for his Pay.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Anthon.

James Durning, assignee, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.—The plaintiff in this case sues to recover $72 44, alleged to be due to Samuel T. Wartz, for services rendered as a policeman from May 22 to June 22, 1857.

The minutes of the old Board of Police Commissioners were produced, showing the appointment of Mr. Wartz on May 1, 1855, which were read in evidence. The plaintiff then called witnesses, who proved that Wartz had been a policeman, and served as such up to July 3, 1856, at a salary of $700 per annum. They also proved the assignment of the claim to the plaintiff. The defendant's counsel moved to dismiss the complaint. The motion was denied, and an exception taken. The defendant's counsel then called Azariah C. Flagg, who testified that he was the Comptroller, and had charge of the Finances of the City; that $100,000 had been transferred from the City to the State Treasury to defray the expenses of the police for the year 1857, under the Metropolitan Police Act—that the same was transferred after the decision of the Court of Appeals. Defendant's counsel called James W. Nye, who testified that he was one of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, and that the first meeting was held on the 23d day of April, 1857; also, that charges had been preferred against all the men who did not come over to the new Board, and they were dismissed.

Defendant's counsel renewed his motion to dismiss the complaint on the grounds—

1. That the plaintiff's assignor was not a public officer under these defendants, during the period for which he claims pay. 2. If he was a member of the old Municipal Police, upon the first organization of the new Board, he became a Metropolitan policeman. 3. The Charter of 1857 abolishes the police department of defendants. 4. Metropolitan policemen are State, not City officers. 5. Defendants have no control over the funds raised by the Supervisors to pay policemen. 6. The funds are in the State Treasury, and subject to the draft of the Treasurer of the Police Commissioners. 7. If the plaintiff's assignor had not been legally discharged by the Metropolitan Commissioners, he has a right of action against them for his salary. Decision reserved.

For plaintiff, E. F. Smith; for defendants, A. R. Lawrence, Jr., Assistant Corporation Counsel.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The Panchita Discharged—Curiously.

CASE OF THE SCHOONER N. HAND.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The Relief Vessel to the Cape De Verds turned Slaver.

Another exciting chapter in the history of the slave-trade has just transpired in the shape of the following official correspondence between the British Consul at St. Vincents, Cape de Verd Islands, Lord Clarendon and Lord Napier. The occasion of the correspondence is the alleged discovery by the British Consul at St. Vincents, of indubitable proofs that the American brigantine N. Hand, which reached those Islands upon the 11th of July, 1856, laden with food for the relief of the distressed inhabitants who at that time were suffering the horrors of famine, departed immediately thereafter to the Coast of Africa, and took on board, near Cabeça de Cobra, two hundred Africans for Cuba, or elsewhere, with which she got off without detection. The fact that the N. Hand was boarded off the Congo by H. B. M. ship Teazer under suspicious circumstances, and that she has never returned to New-York, is given as confirmatory of the suspicion that she was a Slaver. A letter to "Vianna" is referred to by the Consul at St. Vincents, which evidently implicated parties in New-York in connection with the transfer of the vessel. This letter, though transmitted to Lord Clarendon, is withheld in this published correspondence:

Memorandum by Lord Napier.

By registry at the Custom-House at New-York, the *N. Hand*, at the date of her voyage, June 9, 1856, was owned by George W. Rosevelt, shipwright, of that City.

A portion of her cargo, destined for the relief of the suffering population of the Cape de Verd Islands, was shipped on behalf of the Corn Exchange Company of New-York, by Mr. Peter Rich. Another portion was shipped by Joan C. Abreu Figanière, and Figanière, Reis & Co.

The vessel has not returned to New-York.

A strong appeal, on behalf of the Cape de Verd people, was made by the Portuguese Consul, and the alleged participation of that functionary in the slave-trade prompts the suspicion that he was concealing a nefarious design under the cloak of a charitable office.

Lord Clarendon to Lord Napier.

Foreign Office, Feb. 16, 1857.

My Lord: I transmit to your lordship herewith, copies of a despatch and of its inclosures from Mr. Miller, Her Majesty's Consul at St. Vincents, containing information respecting an American vessel called the *N. Hand*, which arrived at the Cape Verd Islands in the month of August last, and was suspected of being about to engage in the slave trade.

I also inclose a dispatch from Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loando, stating that the vessel in question was boarded by Her Majesty's ship *Teazer*, off the Congo River, on the 27th of August, and that she is reported to have shortly afterwards shipped a cargo of slaves from Cabeça de Cobra, with which she got clear off.

Your lordship will learn from Mr. Miller's dispatch that at the time of the entry of the *N. Hand* at the Custom-House at the Cape Verdes she was declared as about to proceed to the neighboring Island of St. Jago, and from thence to the West Indies. But the dispatch from Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loando proves that she was shortly afterwards found on the Coast of Africa by a British cruiser, when the master declared that he was bound for Benguela; at which place, however, she never arrived.

Under these circumstances there can be little doubt that the report of the *N. Hand* having subsequently shipped a cargo of slaves from the Coast, is well founded, and I have to instruct your lordship to bring the above-mentioned information respecting the *N. Hand* to the knowledge of the United States authorities.

I am, with great truth and regard, my Lord,
Your lordship's most obedient humble servant,
CLARENDON.

British Consulate, St. Vincent,
Cape de Verde, July 26, 1856.

My Lord: I beg to inclose a copy of a correspondence between the military commandant of this Island and myself, relative to the American brigantine *N. Hand*, Stevenson master; and owned by George W. Rosevelt. This vessel arrived here on the 11th inst. from New-York, bringing a quantity of food, sent to be gratuitously distributed to the poor inhabitants of these Islands. At the time of entering this vessel at the Custom House, it was declared that she would proceed to the neighboring Island of Saint Jago, and from thence to the West Indies.

In consequence of certain expressions used by the master, and which were repeated to me, I consider it my duty to direct the attention of the authorities of this place, to the suspicious nature of the circumstances connected with this vessel. The said master of her had openly declared that he had manacles concealed on board; that the declaration concerning the vessel's destination was a false one, as it was not their intention to touch at the Island of St. Jago, or to proceed to the West Indies; that there was all the water on board for the Slave voyage.

The result of my communication to the military commandant, was the official letter, of which I transmit herewith a translation, wherein that authority states, after searching the vessel, the cargo found on board was in conformity with the manifest signed and sealed by the Consul-General of Portugal, at New-York; and that the crew of the said vessel were all American citizens except one.

Notwithstanding, no doubt exists in my mind that this vessel is engaged in a slave trading voyage. She has fifty six pipes of water on board; her crew, with the exception of two persons, do not speak the English language; there is a Portuguese supercargo on board, and the vessel is, evidently, a very swift sailer; and further, she has a very large quantity of provisions—besides those intended for the Islands, taking for granted thus the assertion of the master, "that she was not going to St. Jago," as true—proper for feeding negroes.

As I am informed that another vessel, expected shortly, to bring a further quantity of food, as a donation for the distressed inhabitants of these Islands, is intended for a similar expedition in the S. T., I beg to suggest for your Lordship's consideration whether it is not advisable that H. M.'s ships about to join the W. C. of Africa squadron should be directed to touch at this Island on their way out.

Unfortunately the circumstances concerning the *N. Hand* only came to my knowledge a few hours after the departure from this Port of H. M. ship Merlin, which vessel sailed from hence on the 18th inst., and therefore that opportunity was lost of sending on the information to H. M.'s cruisers on the coast of Africa.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) THOMAS MILLER, H. B. M. Consul.
To the Earl of Clarendon, K. G., &c., &c.

The Consul to Major Machado.

British Consulate,
St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, July 18, 1856.

Sir: I have just received such information, relative to the American brigantine *N. Hand*, at the present time anchored at this port, as creates a strong suspicion that she is about to proceed hence on a voyage in the Slave-trade.

It is stated to me that the master of the said brigantine, while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, boasted that "he had manacles concealed on board where he only could find them; that the vessel was not going to the Island of St. Jago to discharge the rest of the cargo, nor afterward to the West Indies, as had been declared upon entry at the Custom-House; that she had all the water necessary for the Slave voyage on board; that the only persons who could speak English on board were himself and steward."

As the vessel actually has on board a much larger quantity of water than her crew could possibly require, and as I am informed that the crew are Spanish, the supercargo is a Portuguese, and the captain the only American on board, these circumstances tend to strengthen the suspicion excited by the expressions of the captain, and I consider it my duty to convey the foregoing information to you that the necessary measures may be adopted to discover the truth in this case.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) THOS. MILLER, H. B. M's Consul.
To Major Jean Paula Machado, Military Com'nd't.

Machado's Reply.

At 6 o'clock in the evening of the 18th inst., I received your official letter dated on that day, relative to the American brigantine *N. Hand*, at present at anchor in this port. In reply I have to state, that in consequence of its contents the competent authorities of this Island proceeded to make an examination on board the said brigantine; and the result was that they found that the cargo which remained on board, together with that which had been disembarked into the Custom-House, agreed with the manifest, sealed and signed by the Portuguese Consul at New-York. I have also to inform you that the Vice Consul for the United States of America has declared that the crew of the said brigantine were all American citizens with the exception of one.

(Signed) JOÃO PAULA MACHADO,
July 18, 1856. Comm'te Interino.
To Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Cape de Verde.

Report by Commissioners of the Teazer.

Loando, Oct. 28, 1856.

My Lord: 1. Her Majesty's ship Teazer, having met with and boarded, off the Congo, not far from the Cabeça de Cobra, an American brigantine, under very suspicious circumstances, on the 27th of last August, we deem it right to bring them under your Lordship's notice, with a view to any representation which you may think proper to make on the subject to the United States Government.

2. The vessel, which was a very fast one of 164 tons, though rather an indifferent sailer, was called the *N. Hand*, and was commanded by a man named Michael Stevenson, known on this station as of a very good character, though not, so far as has been, to our knowledge, engaged in slave trade. He left this port last year in command of a similar trading vessel called [illegible], belonging to the house of H. T. Ingalls, of New-York, which has been lately sold, we [illegible], to that of Machado or Reis. The letter to [illegible] one of the papers inclosed in your Lordship's despatch, No. 3, shows that it belonged [illegible] to which of them.

3. The *N. Hand* had cleared out from New-York for the Cape de Verds with corn meal for the inhabitants of those islands, and sailed from St. Vincent's on the 8th of August, having on board a Portuguese of the name of Almeida, for Benguela, to which place when boarded by the *Teazer*, Stevenson declared himself to be bound. Her cargo entered on the manifest consisted of 315 barrels of corn meal, (the residue of the original stock shipped,) 66 water casks and two tanks. She had a crew of eight sailors, not one of whom could answer to his name when mustered by the crew-list. She was lost sight of by the Teazer in the night, and has never, it is scarcely necessary to add, appeared at Benguela. Report says she took off 200 slaves from Cabeça de Cobra, which agrees with the statement made by H. M. brig-of-war *Voto Flor*, then cruising off the Congo, whose commander wrote word some weeks ago that a shipment was effected about that time and place.

We have, &c.,
(Signed,) GEORGE JACKSON,
EDMUND GABRIEL.
The Earl of Clarendon, K. G., &c.

The Case of the Panchita.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Aug. 6.

Before Judge Betts.

The motion to set aside the attachment against the *Panchita* for irregularity and to discharge the vessel from arrest came on this morning.

The facts out of which the motion arose are briefly as follows: The return day of the process was July 23, but the government, from some reason or other, it is said because the Marshal had forgotten to publish the notice, as required by law, desired the date to be altered to Aug. 6, which was done not by the Judge, the clerk, or a deputy, but by some person employed in the clerk's office.

Affidavits setting forth these facts were introduced by the counsel for the claimants, and one by Mr. Jo[illegible], stating that the change was made in good faith.

The Court then made the following order:

At a stated term of the District Court of the United States of America, for the Southern District of New-York, held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 6th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1857—Present: The Honorable Samuel R. Betts, District Judge.

The United States vs. The Bark Panchita.—This case having been heard on a motion to set aside attachment for irregularity and discharge the vessel from arrest, and argued by the advocates for the respective parties, and due deliberation being had in the premises, it is now ordered, adjudged and decreed, by the Court, that the motion and attachment issued in this cause be set aside because of an unauthorized alteration of the return day of said process after the same had been duly served on the said vessel.

It seems to be somewhat of a question whether it is the effect of this order to discharge the *Panchita* altogether from custody. Probably it was not intended to have this effect, as it was evidently a mistake on the part of the District-Attorney.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—43 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Tehuantepec Transit and the New Mexican Treaty—The Venezuelan Difficulty not yet Settled.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

Washington, Thursday, Aug. 6.

The La Sere Tehuantepec Company reject the Sloo grant as their basis, and await a new treaty, independent of that. Mexico will no doubt agree to the propositions which Senator Benjamin took out for Mr. Forsyth, and this will invoke the repudiation of the Sloo grant by Mexico.

Another long interview took place yesterday between Gen. Herran and Gen. Cass.

The Venezuela affair is settled only on one side. Our Government agrees to make another demand but Venezuela signifies no purpose of acceding to it.

Mr. Mason requests leave to remain in Paris until he can pay his debts there out of his salary.

Mr. Fay has determined to anticipate his recall from Berne.

Intelligence has been received by the Interior Department confirming the report of hostilities on the part of the Yankton Indians.

The Public Offices are to be closed to-morrow in honor of the memory of Ex Secretary Dobbin.

X. Y. Z.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Thursday, Aug. 6.

Great Britain has not yet replied to the communication of the State Department, written several months ago, relative to Central American affairs, in connection with the rejected treaty.

The claims for consequential damages will not be enforced by our Government against New-Granada which, however, through its Minister, has expressed its willingness to allow such as were actually sustained by our citizens, owing to the Panama riots. No difficulty is apprehended as to agreeing upon a mutually agreeable basis of settlement of the pending questions between the two Governments. General Herran was to have had another interview with Gen. Cass to-day.

In no event will the Administration permit Costa Rica or any other Central American State to diminish the geographical boundaries of Nicaragua, or divide or absorb the Territory; and of this fact they are probably by this time aware.

There is no question between this and any other Country that does not promise a quiet and satisfactory settlement.

The Shawnee (Kansas) Indians, having made their selections and locations of the 200,000 acres, in accordance with the terms of the treaty between them and the United States, nothing now remains but the approval of the selections by the President, before the residue of the Shawnee lands will be opened to sale and preëmption. In view of this condition of things, the Commissioner of the General Land Office will shortly issue instructions to the Surveyor-General of Kansas to approve the plats and surveys, and transmit them to the proper Land Offices. The claims of the white settlers who have already gone upon those lands will not be recognized.

The members of the Cabinet, at a meeting this morning, adopted an order to close the Department to-morrow as a token of respect to Mr. Dobbin.

New-Orleans papers of Friday of last week are to hand, but they contain no news of importance.

From Kansas.

TWO MEN LYNCHED AT LEAVENWORTH—TWO OTHERS BEING TRIED BY THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

Advices from Leavenworth, Kansas, state that much excitement exists there growing out of the robbery and murder of a man named Stephens. Two men, named Barnes and Quarles, were arrested charged with the murder, and their confessions disclosed the existence of a regularly organized band of robbers and murderers. Several apparently respectable citizens are implicated as confidants of the band. Barnes and Quarles were hung under Lynch law.

Advices from Leavenworth of Monday state that Woods and Knowlton, the companions of the two murderers on Friday, were being tried by the Judges of the Vigilance Committee. The people were intensely excited, and expressed a determination to lynch the prisoners, at all hazards. Gov. Walker and Judge Lecompte had addressed the people, but failed to pacify them.

From Albany.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF EDUCATION—ELECTION OF OFFICERS, ETC.

Albany, Thursday, Aug. 6.

The Standing Committee of the Association for the Promotion of Education, to-day reported the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—Hon. L. B. Woodruff, of New-York.
Secretary—R. L. Cook, of New-Jersey.
Treasurer—Jno. W[illegible], of New-Jersey.

For the Standing Committee, the following were reported: Hon. Amos Dean, of New-York; Rev. Chas. White, of Indiana; Rev. W. F. Phelps, of New-Jersey; Chas. E. B. Lindsay, of Connecticut; and Chas. A. [illegible] Lindsey, of Tennessee.

To-day a resolution was mainly passed in indorsing the suggestions contained in Chancellor Tappan's address.

Two lads, sons of Mr. Mayhew, a liquor merchant of this city, and Mr. Flynn, were drowned in the river this afternoon, while bathing.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ST. PAUL, MIN.

St. Paul, Minnesota, Tuesday, August 4, via Dubuque, Thursday, August 6.

A destructive fire broke out this morning at 4 o'clock in the store of C. T. Caldwell, St. Anthony street, and before the flames could be extinguished the entire square, with the exception of the First Presbyterian Church, was consumed. Seventeen buildings in all were destroyed, involving a loss of $80,000, on which there is $13,000 insurance.

FIRE IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Thursday, Aug. 6.

A building at the corner of Washington and Clark streets, owned by James Larson, was totally destroyed by fire last night. It was undergoing repairs, and the fire originated, it is supposed, by the carelessness of the workmen. The loss is about $20,000.

Missouri Election.

St. Louis, Thursday, Aug. 6.

The official returns from St. Louis County give Rollins a majority of 1,640, being a gain of 800 on Fillmore's vote. In Cape Girardeau County Rollins' majority is about 100; in Morgan County Stewart's is 20; and in Lincoln County 200. Rollins' gain so far on Fillmore's vote in the Presidential election is about 3,500.

The official returns from Boone County give Rollins a majority of 596—being a gain since last Fall of 158. The official returns from Howard County give Stewart a majority of 143,—being a gain of 22. It is reported that in Lafayette County Rollins has a majority of 500.

The following majorities are nearly correct:

Saline County, 346 for Rollins.
Johnson County reported 400 for Rollins.
Pettis County, 210 for Rollins.
Moreton County, 120 for Rollins.
Morgan County, 100 for Stewart.
Warren County, 50 for Rollins.
Green County, 400 for Rollins.
Gasconade County, 145 for Rollins.
Monroe County, 175 for Rollins.
Callaway County, 295 for Rollins.
Ray County, 195 for Rollins.
Chariton County, 300 for Stewart.
Polk County, 1 for Stewart.
Livingston County, 145 for Stewart.

Alabama Election.

Mobile, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The Democratic ticket in Alabama has been elected by a large majority. Mr. Shorter has been elected to Congress.

Ohio Democratic State Convention.

Columbus, Ohio, Thursday, Aug. 6.

The Democratic State Convention met here to-day, and nominated H. B. Payne for Governor, W. H. Lytle for Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Whitman for Judge of the Supreme Court, Mr. Morgan for State Treasurer, J. Reinhard for Secretary of State, and A. L. Backus for Superintendent of the Board of Public Works.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Dred Scott decision; approving the Administration of President Buchanan, and the doctrine of popular sovereignty as advanced in the Kansas Nebraska Act; and in favor of an independent treasury for Ohio.

Murder in New-Orleans and Threatened Lynching.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Aug. 6.

The examination of Blackwood, who brutally murdered a man named Wilson, on Saturday, was set down for to-day, and a large crowd gathered at the Recorder's office with the intention of lynching him. His counsel waved an examination, and he was committed for trial without appearing in Court. Rumors are afloat of the organization of a Vigilance Committee.

The Indian Troubles in the Northwest.

St. Paul, Min., Tuesday, Aug. 4,
via Dubuque, Thursday, Aug. 6.

Information of a favorable nature has been received from the friendly Little Crow Indians, who were sent to take Ink-pa-du-tah's band of murderers. They were at the latest dates at Hole in the Wall Mountain, expecting to find the outlaws at Skunk Lake, and confident of the success of the Expedition.

Governor Medary returned yesterday. The Sioux Agency will despatch the army and ammunition now here to the frontier, to be used in case of emergency.

Opposition to the Vigilance Committee.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of the Fifth and Eighth Wards was held last evening, at No. 72 Leonard-street, "to take into consideration the condition of affairs in this portion of the City, and to express their views upon the unlawful and dangerous organization proposed to protect the lives and property of our citizens." Owing to some mistake in the advertisement, but a few persons were present.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Samuel L. Houten, Chairman, and James H. Connor, Secretary.

The Committee appointed at the previous meeting, to draft resolutions, viz.: Messrs. George Beck, Charles Fletcher, and James H. Connor, presented the following, which, after a few brief remarks from one or two gentlemen present, were adopted:

Whereas, A number of citizens of the Fifth and Eighth Wards of this City, on the evening of the 3d of August inst., held a public meeting at the Fifth Ward Hotel, and resolved themselves into a Vigilance Committee, under the name of the "Fifth and Eighth Wards Mutual Protection and Law and Order Association," for the avowed purpose of acting as conservators of the peace, and for the detection of crime and the conviction and punishment of the culprits, pledging themselves that they never will suspend their action and organization until the present crisis shall have passed, or until a better state of things shall prevail; therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting wholly and emphatically denounce the formation of any such Vigilance Committee in our said Wards or in the City of New-York as being an extraordinary assumption of power, and one denied to the people as a community—a power that might lead to the most dangerous excesses, and deny the inalienable right of the citizen under charges of criminality, of the great safeguard of his life, his person, and his property—the right of a trial by a jury of his peers.

Resolved, That while we regret the intolerance and unwise laws of the last Legislature, which have recently tended to place our City in a state of anarchy—disbanding a well-trained and well-organized police, and substituting a weak and partisan force in its place, we cannot but view in these several enactments, stimulated by the fell demon of party spirit, the main cause of the increase of disorder and crime in our down-trodden City.

Resolved, That, notwithstanding this lamentable state of affairs, we shall rely on our Courts of Justice, and an adherence to the laws, while law; but that we, as citizens and as men, while we desire to maintain law and order, anxiously look forward to the day when we, as freemen, can approach the ballot-box, and hurl the originators and minions of these unholy laws from power and place.

There being so few present, in consequence of the mistake in the call of the meeting, it was suggested and carried that the meeting adjourn to a future evening, subject to the call of the Chairman.

An Interesting Masonic Bible.—The Freemasons of the 46th British Regiment, now stationed at Windsor, England, have in their possession the original Bible belonging to Lodge No. 227 of the Irish Constitution, once in existence in that Corps, upon which George Washington—afterwards Commander-in-Chief of the army of the United States—was initiated into the rites of Freemasonry. This book was taken in battle in 1777, during the American war, by our troops, and honorably restored to the Lodge of the 46th, with a military escort as a guard of honor.

PARIS GOSSIP.

[illegible]—[illegible] in France—Representations of the American Minister—Maritime Law—Bernauer's Monument in Pere la Chaise—The Italian Conspiracy.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

PARIS, Thursday, July 23, 1857.

On Thursday afternoon last, by a sort of coincidence, while BERANGER was bidding adieu to his friends of this life, the last work of his late intimate friend DAVID D'ANGERS was being mounted on its pedestal in the court of the School of Medicine, in the midst of the noisy rejoicings of a crowd of distinguished men of science and letters.

The last work of the eminent sculptor and stern republican, DAVID D'ANGERS, was a statue of BICHAT, the illustrious physiologist and anatomist, in bronze. Thursday last was appointed by the Minister of Public Instruction as the day of inauguration of this statue. The Minister presided on the occasion and delivered a discourse. Dr. ANDRAL LATOUR, for the medical Congress, by whom the statue was presented to the Faculty of Paris, responded in an eloquent speech, which, by its liberal tone, and in such an atmosphere as the court of the School of Medicine, the heart of the Latin quarter and of free thought and free speech, excited the loudest and most tumultuous applause. Baron PAUL DUBOIS, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, spoke for the Faculty; Dr. BARON LARREY spoke for the Army and Navy; Professor [illegible] for the Institute of France; and, Professor BOUILLAUD delivered the oration on the life and public services of BICHAT.

The name of BICHAT is far from being unknown to the public. His name recalls at once a brilliant and a melancholy destiny. BICHAT was born in 1771, and died in 1802, at the age of 31. Yet in that short time he conquered for himself an imperishable name in the annals of medicine, even at an epoch when the science of medicine numbered among its adepts in France some of the brightest names enrolled on its long catalogue of brilliant illustrations.

It is not the place here to write an obituary notice of BICHAT. But the tragical manner of his death may interest the general reader. Nothing could moderate the laborious ardor of BICHAT. In all seasons, even during the greatest heat of Summer, he was always found occupied in his laboratory, or in the wards of the hospital Hotel Dieu, where he breathed a putrid atmosphere, filled with infected and deleterious elements. In the month of July, 1802, he was occupied in observing the progress of putrefaction of the skin, when an infected odor, which arose from the vase [illegible] was in course of maceration, drove all the assistants away. BICHAT alone had the courage, or rather the temerity, to pursue his investigations, exposed to these dangerous emanations. The same day, by a kind of startling fatality, an accident happened to develop what otherwise might have passed without serious results. In descending the steps of the Hotel Dieu he fell, and the commotion which followed caused him to lose consciousness for [illegible] seconds. He gained his residence with difficulty, passed the night tolerably comfortable, but the next day he suffered from a violent headache. Yet he believed he could continue his labors and make his visit to his hospital patients as usual. The extreme fatigue he experienced caused him to faint, and he was obliged to take to his bed. The symptoms rapidly became more and more alarming, and he died the 21st of July, 1802, after fourteen days' illness.

The two great works which contributed most to immortalize the name of BICHAT were his General Anatomy and his Researches on Life and Death, both standard works in France to this day, and read by the youth of this epoch with enthusiasm and profit.

The work of DAVID D'ANGERS is susceptible of criticism. The greatest admirers of this artist attribute to him one fault, that of placing under a magnificent, a superb head, a ridiculous body. It is precisely this fault that strikes one in the statue of BICHAT. The head is fully up to the best works of the grand artist but the body is a caricature. BICHAT is made with the arms folded on his breast, and behind is extended a cadavre, ready for the dissecting knife. The statue is mounted on a marble pedestal at an elevation of four or five feet, and is placed under the peristyle in front of the grand lecture room.

It is thus that France honors her great men!

The American Minister at Paris has, I learn, addressed the French Government on the subject of the abuses practiced in France on emigrants in transit to the United States. This action of the American Minister was, I believe, instigated principally by the representations of Mr. ROBERT MURRAY, of New-York, lately sent out here by the Emigrant Society of New-York, to examine into this subject. I do not know that I am violating any secret in thus placing in print what has only come to my ears in an isolated way; but it seems that a subject of such general [illegible], and upon which there can be no division of opinion, has no special need of that secrecy which belongs to contested questions. I will venture to report, therefore, what I have heard, that the document addressed by our Minister to the French Cabinet was a lengthy and able expose of the abuses and the evils of the system that are practiced in France, and reclaimed in the most energetic terms an abolition of these abuses. To this document the French Government immediately returned an answer to the effect that, not only had some laws already been passed to check the abuses complained of, but that, fully recognizing the justice of the American Minister's reclamations, they would take pleasure in lending themselves to further reforms in this particular. We may, therefore, soon hope to see a radical reform in this crying abuse.

Mr. MURRAY has gone on to Switzerland and Germany with the view of instigating reparative measures on the part of the other governments in the same sense. His mission ought to have the good wishes of every philanthropist, for there is no more [illegible] than the abuses that are practiced upon the poor European emigrants.

It is true that all the governments of Europe to which the amendment of the late Mr. MARCY to the maritime treaty of Paris had been submitted, have been notified that Mr. BUCHANAN does not wish the proposition carried further. This step of the American Government is to be regretted, since the amendment of Mr. MARCY would soon have been universally accepted, and the United States would have acquired the honor of having introduced into the law of nations the greatest step in the civilization and christianization of mankind which the nineteenth century has yet seen. The present Government at Washington has no doubt yielded to the sentiment of the masses which asserts that the United States can whip all creation, and that a war is necessary somewhere, to establish the national prestige. This sentiment is interpreted in a total abnegation of the unjust and semi-barbarous principle upon which privateering is founded; and since the principle of Mr. MARCY's amendment must eventually prevail, it will not redound to the honor of an administration which withdrew the proposition at a moment when all the nations had the pen in hand ready to sign it. It is true that England still withheld her signature; but Lord PALMERSTON had promised an acquiescence a few months ago at Liverpool, and if the American Government had said nothing, would have been forced by the commercial interests of the country to have signed it.

The Government seems to wish to continue to direct public opinion in regard to BERANGER. The Emperor would like to take all the mourning and all the respect out of the people's hands and usurp it for himself. Thus he assumed the funeral ceremonies upon the Government, and now it is announced that he intends to demand from the treasury a sum sufficient to erect at Père la Chaise a magnificent monument to his memory,—a monument designed to perpetuate the fact that the Government did monopolize all the sympathy for the illustrious dead. But this will not be the first stone guilty of perpetuating a base libel to posterity.

Yesterday the Moniteur threw the Bourse into agitation by the announcement of the complot against the Emperor's life, lately discovered, with the names of the conspirators. The facts were already known, but an official notice from the Government always adds gravity to the affair, and thus it was in this instance. It looked none the less odd, however, to see the names of MAZZINI and LEDRU ROLLIN, about to be brought before the French tribunals on a trial for a conspiracy, and they both in England.

MALAKOFF.

COLONIAL BOOK POSTAGE.—It appears by a correspondence that has recently taken place between the Post-Office and Sir CUSACK RONEY, relative to the transmission of newspapers and other printed matter to the Colonies, that on and after the 1st of October next, packages of printed matter, not exceeding [illegible] in weight, can be sent free by a payment of 6d., [illegible] each package. The lowest charge at present by the Colonial book post is 6d.—*Liverpool Albion.*

State Teachers' Association.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BINGHAMTON, Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1857.

Binghamton is overflowing with teachers. Trains come in from the East, West, North and South heavily freighted with the elect of the schools; and judging from appearances, one would say that the schoolmaster was abroad in every other part of the State and only at home here. And, in truth, a pleasanter village could not have been selected for the meeting of the Teachers' Association, nor one where it would have found a more cordial and generous hospitality. The people open their halls, their hearts and their houses—and they are obliged to open the latter pretty wide, too; together with granting the use of carriages and horses, out of school hours, to the two hundred teachers who have already assembled from various sections of the State.

The Convention was opened at 10 A. M. at Binghamton Hall, by a prayer from Rev. S. N. STIMSON, of Binghamton; after which a cordial welcome was extended to the Association, on behalf of the citizens, by EDWARD TOMPKINS, Esq., in the absence of Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, who had been deputed to that office. Mr. TOMPKINS pleasantly regretted, being called on at a moment's notice, to come limping in the shadow of the Ex-Secretary of State, but extended a hearty welcome, and pungently reminded the members that the people of Binghamton were expecting in their hospitality, and would not be satisfied with the shreds and tatters of worn-out thoughts, but demanded the fruits of a ripened experience.

The opening address on the *Present Condition and Future Duty of the Association*, was delivered by T. W. VALENTINE, Esq., President of the body. He reviewed the progress of the enterprise from the time when, in 1845, a few teachers traveled up the Erie Canal to attend the first meeting, to the present time, when it had grown into an institution; recapitulated in a long list of statistics, ending with the much quoted "Haseltine," whom, he averred, notwithstanding his recent garroting, never stood higher in reputation than now by all who knew him, the pecuniary advantages it had obtained for the teachers; and strongly urged the necessity of its speedy incorporation. In respect to the proceedings of the meeting, they must not degenerate into a mutual admiration society, neither should they indulge in personalities only admissible in the halls of Congress. Men, as on Southern plantations, used to absolute sway, were prone to exercise the same disposition here. He praised the prudent middle ground which the Association had preserved in all the vexed questions of the day, and recommended a continuance of the same policy. In conclusion, he made a vigorous onslaught on the inadequate provision made by New-York to her schools, compared with the liberal provision of Massachusetts, Ohio, and other States, and recommended that they should ask an appropriation from the Legislature. There were twenty thousand native born children in the State who could neither read nor write; there was but one State Normal School for the twenty thousand teachers; and the School Commissioners were paid salaries about equivalent to the wages of a good mechanic. He also wanted the Department of Public Instruction completely remodeled; half the duties of the present Chief assigned over to the county Judges, and the other half to Clerks; and himself set free to watch over the State of Schools in general, as well as of the Indian Schools in particular, which alone he was now legally bound to do. New-York owed it to herself to aid in perfecting and carrying out a system that should educate all her sons and daughters.

An hour's discussion then ensued on the relative propriety of thanking the speakers before the addresses, to save time and feelings; of thanking them afterwards as a matter of taste; and of not thanking them at all, except by interest and attention, as a common-sense point of view; together with the expediency of leaving the publication of the speeches to the editorial corps of their organ, the New-York Teacher. But the knotty points were not unloosed, and the motions were finally laid on the table, after which the meeting adjourned.

At 3 P. M. the Convention assembled again with a considerable accession of numbers, many teachers having come in from the neighboring counties. Rev. A. D. MAYO of Albany, delivered a finely written and interesting address on "New-York and her Common Schools." New-York, he said, was destined to a high rank among the States. Her great territory, manufactures, commerce, her progress during the last sixty-eight years, all pointed to this. Already had a New-Yorker a marked individuality, separating him from other men. Even the excesses of the great cities bespoke a conscious power, a grotesque development of intellect. The children of the State were the heirs to this power—what should it do to train them to receive it? He compared the compulsory education of Prussia—a civilized despotism, which was the best tyranny on the planet—with the education we hoped from our Common Schools. But it was the duty of every friend of education to tell New-York that her star had not yet arisen—even our spunky little sister, Massachusetts, did more to educate every juvenile Yankee within its limits. The State had outgrown nearly all its present institutions, and a great State water-logged with popular ignorance was no pleasant sight either to God or man. There were over 20,000 voters who could neither read nor write, and 20,000 was a large majority; this fact must puzzle a good many who believe that the voice of the people is the voice of God.

The two worst paid professions in the country were the teachers and the clergy. The clergy of our State received, on an average, $400 per annum. The male teachers of our Common Schools received an average of $60 per annum above the wages of a mechanic; the female teachers of $10 above the wages of a servant girl in the kitchen. Let no man censure their teaching, then, while the State refuses them adequate means of culture and then affixes the mark of pecuniary inferiority.

He strongly deprecated the unequal educational advantages of women, and the practice of paying them half price salaries. If any educator deserved the best compensation, that educator was the school-mistress. Neither was it consistent to leave the whole management of School Committees to that sex which was, comparatively, a stranger to childhood.

Mr. MAYO closed by a graphic sketch of a model teacher and an appeal to the teachers present to make their lives the realization of their theories.

Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY, of Rochester, then offered a series of resolutions, condemning the exclusion of colored children from our Public Schools and Colleges; the expulsion of Miss LATIMER, delegate from Saratoga County, from the State Normal School, when, after six months of successful scholarship, it was discovered that colored blood coursed through her veins; the omission of any provision for the attendance of the teachers and pupils of the colored schools at THALBERG's concerts in New-York; and the exclusion of two young lady graduates of the Colored Normal School of New-York, from the Diploma Presentation at the Academy of Music, and affirming that these things were the natural outgrowths of the decision of Judge TANEY, that black men have no rights which white men are bound to respect. These resolutions elicited a most animated and spicy discussion, some moving their immediate adoption and others endeavoring to quash them by laying them on the table, the majority being, apparently, in their favor. After a long debate, which called out some interesting "points of order," the resolutions were finally referred to a Committee, and the meeting adjourned until evening.

Professor HENRY FOWLER, of Rochester University, was the speaker of the evening, and I regret that I am not permitted to give a sketch of his admirable lecture on the *Labor of the Hands, Head and Heart.* It was filled with good points and was well received by a large audience, for the hall was filled to overflowing. After a song from WM. N. REID and others, the meeting adjourned until to-morrow morning.

LOST RAILROAD TICKETS.—The Court of Cuyahoga County has recently decided that a passenger who loses his ticket cannot require a Railroad Company to pass him over their road without purchasing another. The ground for the decision is that the ticket being negotiable by delivery, any one picking up the lost ticket could ride upon it, and hence the Company would be subjected to frequent impositions. In this case it was held, too, that the Company have a right to make all reasonable rules and regulations for the benefit of the public and their own protection, and that the Ticket Agent, having sold a ticket to the plaintiff, the latter was obliged, if he rode, to give it to the conductor; if not, they had the right to eject him from the cars. Further it was held that passengers are not lessees of the cars, on the purchase and delivery of tickets; but even then may be ejected for non-compliance with the regulations. The Company, in such a case, however, may be liable for breach of duty as common carriers, and for damage resulting from detention or otherwise.

ASSAULT UPON AN EDITOR.—THE ASSAULTER DANGEROUSLY STABBED.—The editor of the Lowell *Trumpet*, a small weekly paper, having recently, says a correspondent of the Boston *Herald*, inserted an article attacking the widowed sister of Mr. WM. WAUGH, sister, of that city, Mr. WAUGH undertook to personally chastise the editor at his office. The latter, during the melée, drew a dirk and stabbed his opponent twice, once in the leg, and once in the abdomen. The latter wound, it is feared, is dangerous.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Inspector Morton's Report on the Streets.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1857.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: Under the provisions of the amended Charter of 1857, the performance of the work of street-cleaning came under the authority of this Department, and on the 1st day of May, the time when the new Charter went into effect, entering upon the discharge of the duties thus devolved, I found that upon the 19th day of March prior, Mr. ERLING, then Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, had advertised for proposals for the performance of the work by contract; that he had forwarded the statement of bids received, and returning the lowest bidder to the Common Council for confirmation; that, although no action had been taken by the Common Council, temporary agreements, in my opinion not binding on the parties as a legal obligation, had been entered into by the Mayor, Comptroller, and Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, with these persons mentioned, as lowest bidders.

The history of these transactions has yet to be written, and will, I think, show a commendable anxiety on the part of his Honor, the Mayor, to complete the arrangements, as his more recent effort embraced in the characteristic, periodical and spasmodical reform message, emanating from the same authority.

These agreements were termed by his Honor, the Mayor, a "permission" to enter upon the work, while, by the Comptroller, they were regarded as contracts to all intents and purposes, and by both appear to have been so treated, a course which I continued in relation to their annulment for non-performance of the work, although the payments, if not regularly made, were certainly more regular on the part of the Corporation, as is usual, than the execution of the work, according to agreement by other parties.

On examination of these "permits," or contracts, it was found that one WILLIAM R. REYNOLDS had obtained the "permission" for thirteen Wards, and was to be paid as follows:

Ward.	Per annum.	or	every two weeks.
First	$10,000		$[illegible]
Second	7,250		[illegible]
Third	8,750		[illegible]
Fourth	8,800		304 [illegible]
Fifth	7,500		[illegible]
Sixth	9,250		[illegible] 19
Eighth	8,750		[illegible]
Ninth	8,250		[illegible]
Fourteenth	10,500		363 44
Fifteenth	7,900		273 44
Seventeenth	12,000		415 38
Twentieth and 22d	12,500		432 69
Total for 13 Wards	$111,450		$3,857 56

Ten per cent, being deducted from each pay, to be retained.

The remaining wards were given to several other persons, all of whom, while none fully complied with the requirements to clean their wards twice a week, yet their wards were not in a condition to endanger the public health, as was the case in every one of the wards above-mentioned, and for the "cleaning" (?) of which several payments, amounting to over $11,000 had been made, with the assent of his Honor the Mayor, as given by his signature to the drafts.

Every citizen will remember that in the month of May, the filthy condition of the streets, and especially of Wards above referred to, was a cause of universal and just complaint; that the filth had been allowed to accumulate until it was feared that a pestilence would be originated, and yet the drafts were being made on the Treasury for this cleaning, under what I deem may be called the "permission" of his Honor the Mayor. Feeling disposed to give all parties a fair trial, when the first bills for the work, due after the 1st of May was presented to me for approval—it had previously been approved to that date by Mr. ERLING—I gave a sanction to the payment in words to this effect: "I hereby certify that since the work of Street cleaning (May 1, 1857,) has come under my official charge, the weather and the condition of work in arrears has, to an extent, prevented the fulfillment of the specifications, and would be such as to justify the payment of this bill to date."—May 2, 1857.

Immediately after, (the Monday following,) urged by the magnitude of complaints made in person, by letters and petitions, from almost every section of the City, a communication was addressed to each contractor, giving notice, as follows:

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, May 11, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: The work of cleaning the streets of certain Wards, and which has been under your charge to perform for some six weeks past, has not been rendered as per specification, and although I am aware of the difficulties of performing the work, and the effect the weather has exerted in prevention of its execution, yet satisfied that more can be effected in the same time than has been at any corresponding period to this date, and believing the necessity to demand greater exertion to be made to place the City in a cleanly condition, I deem it but proper to notify you, at this time, that unless such greater exertion be made to conform to the specifications, I shall not feel justified in approving next and future payments of bills for said work, and which otherwise would be at once a pleasure and a duty, desirous as I am of assisting you in your labors. Yours, &c.

G. W. MORTON, City Inspector.

Instead of such increased efforts in all of the Wards mentioned as being under the contract of Mr. REYNOLDS, the filth rapidly accumulated, and even the ash cartmen refused to work for the contractors in consequence of alleged embarrassments, and long rows of boxes, barrels and every description of utensil was arrayed along the sidewalks, containing ashes and garbage, while remonstrances, petitions, &c., came in from every direction in regard to the condition of the streets.

Communications were addressed to the Common Council on the subject of conforming the contracts so that they might be legally enforced, but such action was not taken. Despairing of the work under the "permission," at last, and to stop further demands upon the Treasury, notice was given to Mr. W. R. REYNOLDS that I should no longer recognise his right to perform such work or sanction drafts for the same.

It is proper here to observe that the assertion of his Honor, "I gave my consent to the cancellation only upon condition that that officer (meaning the City Inspector,) would forthwith advertise for bids, and make new contracts according to law," is incorrect; the consent of the Mayor was not given to the "cancellation," and I much doubt if it would have been given under any consideration; at all events, the papers served on Mr. REYNOLDS contained only the signature of the City Inspector. I did not deem myself empowered to go further than this without directions given by the Common Council, although fearfully apprehensive of danger to the public health, yet aware that any improper action would probably be taken advantage of by interested parties to involve the Corporation in a litigation for damages, &c., and the more so since I could not anticipate support from other branches of the Municipal Government. Events have fully, to my own mind, justified my cautious and careful action.

The Common Council subsequently adopted the following, with other resolutions:

Resolved, That the Common Council hereby direct and authorize the City Inspector to thoroughly clean the streets of the City forthwith.

Resolved, That the City Inspector be and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for cleaning the streets of the City of New-York, the same to be done by contract in such districts and under such specifications as may be directed by the Common Council; the bids to be for one year, and also in separate bids for five years. The Common Council reserving the right to reject all or any of the estimates, if deemed for the interests of the Corporation.

Resolved, That a Committee of conference be appointed, to consist of three members from each Board, whose duty it shall be to prepare an ordinance districting the City and preparing the specifications by which the City Inspector shall have the streets hereafter cleaned by contract.

These resolutions received a unanimous vote, over fifty voting in the Board of Councilmen, and twenty of the twenty-two members of the Board of Aldermen in the affirmative, and hence, in my opinion, giving the authority for the performance of the work as provided in section 39 of the Charter, which says:

"Whenever any work is necessary to be done to complete or perfect a particular job, or any supply is needful for any particular purpose, which work and job is to be undertaken or supply furnished for the Corporation, and the several parts of the said work or supply shall together involve the expenditure of more than two hundred and fifty dollars, the same shall be by contract, under such regulations concerning it, as shall be established by ordinance of the Common Council, unless by a vote of three-fourths of the members elected to each Board, it shall be ordered otherwise."

In consequence of his Honor, the Mayor, neither signing nor returning these resolutions to the Board, where they originated, with objections, the work was, to my regret, but doubtless to the satisfaction of other parties, delayed until I could obtain the advice of legal counsel as to my proceedings. In these resolutions the City Inspector was directed to continue the work until the proposed contracts should be "opened, awarded and confirmed," and in reply to the inquiry as to my duty to advertise immediately, or to await the preparation of specifications, the following answer was received from the counsel to the Corporation, RICHARD BUSTEED, Esq.:

"In answer to that part of your fourth question, which inquires whether you are to delay to advertise until the Common Council shall have prepared specifications, I am of opinion that if you rely for your authority to proceed upon the resolutions submitted to me in your communication of the 29th inst., you must wait."

The 39th section of the Charter quoted above, continues as follows: "* * * And all such contracts when given shall be given to the lowest bidder, the terms of whose contract shall be settled by the Corporation Counsel, as an act of preliminary specification to the bid or proposal."

Thus it will be seen that before this department can advertise for proposals, it is required that the Common Council shall prepare the specifications, and that the same shall be perfected by the counsel to the Corporation, as an act of preliminary to the bid or proposal.

The Committee on Conference reported to the Board of Aldermen on the 9th of July last past, and being adopted, the same were sent to the Board of Councilmen, where they have been made a special order for the meeting of this date.

On the 26th of June a communication was sent to both Boards of the Common Council, calling attention to the importance to a systematic execution of the work, and, if it be done by contract, that the specifications be speedily prepared and submitted to the Counsel to the Corporation.

With this statement, I am content to be judged as to my duty to make new contracts.

Citizens reasonably have a right to expect clean streets—and that although the work may be costly, yet that it shall be rendered with a due regard to economy. With reference to the first, I deem it most desirable to have a system of cleaning, and not as heretofore, by framing specifications and contracts never intended to be fulfilled, to have the tax-paying community robbed under a pretence of work. The whole contract system, however to the admiration and advantage of a few, I am fully convinced is one of outrageous fraud, and whatever specifications may be prepared for this department in work of this nature, it shall be my endeavor to enforce to the letter, as that appears to me to be the only way to break up a system of swindling. With this understanding, before making the proposals, it will afford me pleasure to comply with the Ordinances of the Common Council, and, as the law directs, complete contracts with the lowest bidder with adequate security.

It is well for our citizens that his Honor the Mayor can say: "It was supposed that we had reached the utmost extent to which official impudence or profligacy could go—and I find there is yet a lower depth;" but must regret that such an acknowledgment should be forced from the Chief Magistrate of the great and prosperous City of New-York,—a City in which I feel a native pride and life-abiding interest,—possessed as well as from my official station.

To the questions "Are the streets in any better condition, and has the Corporation saved anything by changing the mode of street cleaning?" his Honor, with, I presume, a proper regard to his reputation for truth and veracity, replies "Must be answered in the negative."

To the first I would say, ask the residents of the wards who, in May last, were so loudly complaining and refer to the statement of the work done in these wards, appended to this communication, showing the results from May 20 to July 25, 1857.

LOADS REMOVED FROM THE FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH, FIFTH, SIXTH, EIGHTH, NINTH, FOURTEENTH, FIFTEENTH, SEVENTEENTH, TWENTIETH AND TWENTY SECOND WARDS:

	Dirt.	Manure.	Ashes.	Total.
May 20 to June 13	2,784	240	14,[illegible]	18,[illegible]
June 13 to June 27	8,880	3,960	11,[illegible]	[illegible]
June 27 to July 11	12,480	7,467	9,[illegible]	[illegible]
July 11 to July 25	10,[illegible]	8,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	41,[illegible]	[illegible]

It is very evident that these ninety-eight thousand three hundred and eighty-one loads of dirt, ashes and manure, garbage and filth could not have been removed without "improvement," and that if accompanied with a reasonable amount of cost, after "permitting" the filth to accumulate through a period of eight months, to be removed in the Spring and Summer months, that to take the cost of any two weeks to estimate the annual cost is scarcely a fair assumption, and no person who was not an adept at the falsification of figures could arrive at a satisfactory result thereby. The axiom that "figures will not lie," is one old and honored, and even if forced to arrive at a result, it can scarcely ever maintain itself against the developments and test of time, verifying "Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

Neither, after the lapse of eight months of neglect to clean, is it fair to estimate the cost of cleaning thirteen dangerously filthy Wards, even for two weeks, as a just comparison with others of the twenty-two, which, if not thoroughly, have been partially cleaned, nor yet to make a supposition of expenditure of seventy-five thousand dollars for ashes, dirt, &c., from the City—a work that will cost probably not exceeding $25,000 at the greatest amount.

The whole amount of requisitions, other than for the work approved by Mr. ERLING, as above, to May 9, drawn by this department to date, is $[illegible] 81, and of all bills due the whole amount for the quarter to Aug. 1, will be less in the amount, including the $12,[illegible] for the work done the two weeks ending July 11, than $[illegible], towage and every item of expense included for the cleaning of the whole City, both Wards under contract and otherwise. It is likewise to be estimated for the year, it will be perceived the cost will not exceed $[illegible], against the expenditure heretofore of over $[illegible] for work said to have been, and pretended to have been, rendered. How well this work has formerly been performed for the past few weeks, and at this cost, I shall leave it for the citizens generally to judge. The amount expended during the first six months of 1854-55-56 and '57, have been, according to the Comptroller's books, as follows:

1854	$121,[illegible] 28	1856	$[illegible] 33
1855	[illegible] 88	1857	137,[illegible] 10

The condition of the City in 1854 was similar in filthiness to the past months of the present year, and the work of street cleaning was for that period performed under the direction of the then City Inspector, and the number of loads removed having been 155,542, at a cost of $[illegible]. It will be noticed that the cost for the first six months of that year was less than the two succeeding years, as is also the cost for the half of the present year. It is also noticeable that after the work was resumed by the proper department, in the same year the cholera originated in Baxter-street (then Orange-street) during the month of May, and that twenty-five hundred and nine deaths resulted from this disease, most probably originating in the neglect to enforce and maintain the cleanly condition of the City, and especially in the above-mentioned locality. Can any estimate be formed of the pecuniary loss to our City in its trade? Is it important to maintain the present cleanly condition of the City? Let the following important statement answer:

Statement of deaths during the corresponding weeks, from May to August, in the years 1854, '55, '56, '57.

Week ending	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.*
May 9	392	364	431	434
May 16	420	362	457	394
May 23	383	382	394	359
May 30	465	367	399	415
June 6	372	367	356	405
June 13	358	309	353	429
June 20	354	324	372	437
June 27	324	373	341	517
July 4	311	393	547	761
July 11	424	382	497	871
July 18	374	581	591	915
July 25	471	681	669	1,139
Aug. 1	561	746	575	1,148
Total	5,224	5,860	5,933	8,193

From the foregoing, while I shall not assume the reduction of the mortality of the City at the present time, is attributable to the labors of this department during the past few weeks, a proof of such fact might, in part, be found in the fact, that up to the last of May, being the time when this department commenced the work of cleaning the streets, the mortality of each week in 1857 exceeded that of the year previous, and the last of these weeks was the greatest of any corresponding week for four years past. This excess continued during the next three weeks, but slightly during which the work of purification was in active progress, and the week ending June 27 showed a reduction of deaths to a less number than any week for the past four years—a lesser number which has continued for every week since for the same period as compared with the past four years, and a total reduction for the past 13 weeks, as follows:

1857 less than 1856	136
1857 less than 1855	709
1857 less than 1854	2,969

These facts speak with force to prove that which is evident to all "who will not see" that an improvement has been effected, not only in the condition of the streets, but in the healthfulness of the City.

Having thus shown the history of the embarrassments of this Department, the obstacles which have operated to delay the success of its labors, and that the work has been done in an economical manner, and that the streets are not only improved, but the health of the City has been maintained, and its trade and prosperity, consequently, increased, I may be pardoned, if, in conclusion, I shall prefer, in the performance of my duties, to seek other legal advice than that which recent events has shown is not always the most reliable, and to disregard, in future, that profound legal talent which fails to apply the statute of limitations to regard for the truth—at all events, ever determined honestly, faithfully and fearlessly to perform my official duties as one of the servants of the public, I shall endeavor, by my zeal, to repel slanders, and merit the confidence of those who have elected me to the discharge of an important trust.

Respectfully,

GEO. W. MORTON, City Inspector.

* The City Inspector discontinued the work of street cleaning on the 8th of April, 1854, and the Cholera first made its appearance in May.

Commissioners of Health.

The Commissioners of Health met at the City Hall yesterday.

The following was received:

To the Commissioners of Health of the City of New-York:

The undersigned, to whom was referred the petition of the consignees of the bark *Clara Windsor*, asking to proceed with the vessel forthwith to the City of New-York, and there to discharge her cargo, respectfully report that as the petition states, the bark recently arrived from Port-au-Prince, with a mixed cargo of coffee and logwood, with all hands on board well, and without having lost any of the crew on the passage, or while in her port of departure.

Considering that yellow fever of a very malignant type, has prevailed for the last two months at Port-au-Prince, the above statement of the sanitary condition of the *Clara Windsor*, and the remarkable escape of her crew from an attack of yellow fever, is very creditable to her Captain as well as her consignees; for the experience of the *Clara Windsor* in respect to the "scourage" is the *exception*, and not the *general rule*, of vessels arriving at Quarantine from Port-au-Prince, and several other West India ports.

As will be seen by the petition, the fact of there having been no sickness on board of the vessel or among the crew, is the principal reason assigned for asking permission to proceed with the vessel and cargo to this City. This reason, when urged in connection with the statement that the crew is perfectly "*acclimated to the poison*" of yellow fever, ought not to weigh with your honorable Board in favor of allowing the vessel and cargo to proceed. If a vessel is lucky enough to obtain an "acclimated crew"—a crew which is proof against yellow fever poison, the fact of her coming into port without the disease and reporting that her men have been entirely well on the passage and while in the port of departure, cannot be taken as testimony that the vessel and her cargo are free from infection, and hence that it is safe to allow her to proceed to the City.

Vessels from Port-au-Prince, with cargoes of coffee and wood, bringing with them the infection of yellow fever, which not unfrequently [illegible] stevedores while engaged in the process of discharging their cargoes. For instance, the brig *John Boynton*, arrived a few days since from the same port from which came the *Clara Windsor*. The *Boynton* was quarantined and ordered to discharge her cargo at Quarantine on lighters. The captain and consignees protested as usual against the order, declaring that the *Boynton* was free from infection; that she had an unexceptionable cargo of coffee and wood, and that in their opinion it was perfectly safe to the public health to allow her at once to proceed to the wharfs of the City.

Your honorable Board did not yield to the appeal, but on the other hand remembering the experience with such vessels last year, persisted in the order. And what was the result? One of the stevedores engaged in the discharge of the *Boynton's* cargo sickened with yellow fever, and now lies in the Marine Hospital almost hopeless with black vomit.

In view of the above facts, the undersigned recommends that the prayer of the petitioners be denied, and that the vessel be ordered to discharge her cargo, and lighters at Quarantine. Respectfully,

E. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

QUARANTINE, S. I., Aug. 5, 1857.

No. [illegible] Broad-street, New-York, Monday, Aug. 3, 1857.

To the Health Officer, Port of New-York:

SIR: The Captain of the brig *Bonaparte*, from Black River, Jamaica, reports that you have required him to discharge his cargo of logwood at upper Quarantine. The cargo of the vessel, consigned to us, is sold, deliverable alongside of the ship *John Elliott*, Pier No. 20 E. R., for Antwerp, and if you will permit him to discharge it alongside of and into that vessel, you will confer a favor on us, and we really think it will in no wise interfere with the health arrangements of the City under your charge. The vessel could return to Quarantine to be fumigated upon taking cargo again if you judge it desirable.

Yours, respectfully, HENRY & DE CORDOVA.

To the Commissioners of Health of the City of New-York:

The undersigned, to whom was referred the petition of the owners or consignees of the brig *Bonaparte*, from Black River, Jamaica, asking permission to bring their vessel to the wharves of the City of New-York for the purpose of discharging the cargo into a vessel bound for Antwerp, respectfully reports that the vessel in question took in her cargo from an infected port, where the atmosphere was surcharged with poison from yellow fever; that he makes this statement from official accounts received of the sanitary condition of Black River, and also from the fact that vessels recently coming from said port to the Port of New-York have reported deaths on the passage from yellow fever; and that, therefore he deems it unsafe to the public health to grant the prayer of the petitioners.

Very respectfully,

E. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

QUARANTINE, S. I., Aug. 5, 1857.

The above reports were accepted and ordered on file. The recommendation therein contained was adopted.

Schooner *Nevada*, from Kingston, Jamaica, arrived Aug. 1, having discharged, was allowed a stream permit.

Complaint was made regarding condition of slaughter-house at No. 74 Third-street, between First and Second avenues. Referred to the City Inspector.

Petition of brig *Colonel Penniman* was laid on the table until to-morrow.

QUARANTINE DOCKETS.

The following was received by the Board, and on motion of Dr. BOCKWELL, was ordered on file. The Doctor said that the Board would remember that Capt. ACKLEY, referred to in the communication, appeared a few days since, and asked for a written permit to land his cargo in the City, and that he was told that such permit would or would not be granted, after the cargo had been inspected by the Inspector of Vessels, depending upon its condition.

To the Commissioners of Health of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I notice in the New-York *Herald*, TIMES, and *Tribune* of this day, under the head of "Quarantine Matters," a statement relative to the schooner *Carpeolie*, which is to me most surprising, and which in justice to Capt. ACKLEY, as well as other citizens of this village, demands a public contradiction. The *Carpeolie* arrived here, I think, July 25, and with the cargo, (in about ballast trim,) as stated in the communication of PARKS & CO., with the addition, however, of a live green turtle in a water cask, which, by some strange forgetfulness, is not made mention of. The communication also very gravely state that "those who have visited the vessel in question, represent the stench (even with the hatches shut,) as intolerable!" I am not aware of what kind of representation a sense persons may have made, but I have been on board said vessel several times since her arrival, and never smelt anything at all peculiar, nor heard complaint from others, or even from the turtle himself. Query—What kind of a nose must a man have to smell through a three-inch plank and caulked seams?

The truth is, Captain ACKLEY came here, where his vessel belongs, and his family and relatives reside, with the purpose of overhauling his vessel, in order to go South again as soon as possible, in order to save expense, get quick dispatch, and also to have the privilege of being with his family, he having been absent from home many months. It was the understanding between him and the shippers, and also between him and the consignees, that he should re-ship the cargo from here to the port of New-York, Captain ACKLEY has in person advised and consulted with the Board of Health, and intended no wrong or evasion whatever.

He has never been asked by one of the officious personages who endeavored to get up an excitement against him to remove his vessel, and they never remonstrated with him; and they must be aware that the lives of Capt. ACKLEY's family and friends are as dear to him, perhaps, as those of any who signed or circulated such report. No sickness has occurred on board to my knowledge. That is like the other hearsays. As to the application to the Justices of the Peace and other officers, I do not credit it. So far as the application to the Justice is concerned, I know it to be altogether a mistake, and no such application was made at all as was set forth.

To show how much contagion was to be feared from the vessel, I need only say that I heard our oldest practicing physician offer to go and stay on board of her, and sleep on the hides at that, for $5.

The most charitable construction that can be put on the communication I have referred to is, that it was written by one man, (as appears by its pronoun I,) who was "scared to death" by three hundred and twenty-two dried hides, as dry even as the bones which they once covered are now. The sad looking green turtle, appearing to his imagination like the pestilence, completed the "terror of the threshold," and the others whose names appear may have signed, out of sympathy or from want of thought or proper examination of the subject, as is too often the case in similar matters. Rest assured then that neither the turtle or yellow-jack has as yet harmed any one here. Asking that this communication may meet with publicity, as did that of PARKS & CO., I am, gentlemen, with much respect, Your obedient servant,

E. F. CARPENTER, Justice of the Peace.

GREENPORT, L. I., Monday, Aug. 3, 1857.

Aug. 4.—I also find this morning a certificate from Supervisor and physician relative to said vessel and cargo.

To the Commissioners of Health of the City of New-York:

The undersigned, having been on board the schooner *Carpeolie*, Capt. ACKLEY, and having inspected the said vessel and cargo, consisting of lead, dry hides, and a few small bundles of goat and deer skins, do say that we find the said hides and skins in a very dry condition; that they are remarkably free from smell, and in our opinion not deleterious to health.

JOHN G. IRELAND, Supervisor.
E. F. CARPENTER, Justice of the Peace.
EZEKIEL E. SKINNER, M. D.
TREADWELL L. IRELAND, M. D.

GREENPORT, Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1857.

The Board then adjourned.

The Board met at noon on Thursday. Present, President PHILLIPS in the Chair; Commissioners MILLER, THOMPSON and BOCKWELL.

A petition from the brig *Col. Penniman* to be allowed to come to the wharf at the City was laid over till Saturday. Upon which the Board adjourned.

Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber of Commerce met yesterday, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the Merchants' Bank, Wall-street—the President, PELETIAH PERIT, Esq., in the Chair.

ELECTION OF NEW MEMBERS.

The following gentlemen were unanimously elected members of the Chamber:

James H. Frothingham, Joseph Hoxie, John J. White, Elliott F. Sheppard, Gustavus Schwab, Rufus C. Carter, James Robinson, Joseph Peabody, Nelson Clement.

EDWARD HINKEN, Esq., was elected unanimously a member of the Committee on Arbitration.

NEW-YORK WAREHOUSING COMPANY.

The President read a brief communication from the New-York Warehousing Company, inclosing a copy of their charter, and asking that the same be referred to a Committee, to be reported on at a subsequent meeting of the Chamber.

Mr. MILLS said that the gentlemen connected with the Company were honorable, and entitled to the highest respect, and he hoped the communication would meet a respectful consideration.

Mr. CALEB BARSTOW moved that it be referred to a Special Committee, and that they should give the subject their immediate attention.

It was desired that if any one present were connected with the Company he would make a brief statement respecting it.

Mr. S. GRIFFITH was then called on by the President. He said that the object of the Warehousing Company was to secure a more responsible system of warehousing than is now generally adopted. It was generally admitted that the present system was very inefficient and greatly in need of improvement, and therefore he hoped the communication would be referred to a Committee of the Chamber to report.

It was then referred to a Special Committee, composed of Messrs. J. De Peyster Ogden, E. E. Morgan, T. Tileston, M. Maury, and Charles H. Marshall. The President, on motion, was added to the Committee.

THE NEW ROUTE FROM NEW-YORK TO NEW ORLEANS.

Mr. MARSHALL LEFFERTS offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of Three be, and they are hereby, appointed to report to the Chamber, at a subsequent sitting, the commercial and postal advantages which will probably result from the establishment of the new route from this City to New-Orleans, via the peninsula of Florida, and any evidence and substantial information illustrative of the extent and tendency of the internal commerce of the country, and how far it has been (and is) liable to be influenced by works of public improvement, and the modes by which it may be still developed and concentrated upon this City.

After a few remarks from Mr. CHARLES H. MARSHALL, in opposition, the resolution was adopted.

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN AMERICAN HOSPITAL AT HAVANA.

Mr. CHARLES H. MARSHALL submitted the accompanying letter, addressed to him by a gentleman in Havana.

After its reading it was laid on the table to be called up at some other meeting of the Chamber.

REFORM FOR SEAMEN.

The President said that the Committee to whom was referred the business relating to the Reform in Seamen were not quite prepared to report now, but they would do so at the next meeting. They had not as yet been enabled to carry out fully the provisions of the resolution referred to them. He said the subject had not been relinquished, and that the Committee were determined to do all in their power to establish the needed reform, notwithstanding it must be accomplished gradually.

Mr. BARSTOW said that the Committee on a permanent location for the Chamber would report at the next meeting.

The Chamber then adjourned.

Commissioners of Emigration.

At the meeting of the Commissioners on Wednesday, there was no special business. The following documents were submitted:

Amounts reimbursed from Jan. 1 and Aug. 1, 1857, by the Commissioners of Emigration to the Superintendents of Poor in the several Counties of the State of New-York, in part payment of expenses of emigrants, incurred since Jan. 1, 1857.

County.	Amount.	County.	Amount.
Albany	$3,[illegible]	Onondaga	$[illegible]
Allegany	70 12	Orange	317 14
Broome	613 37	Newburg City	190 73
Cayuga	[illegible] 91	Oneida	2,[illegible]
Columbia	74 51	Utica City	[illegible] 61
Chenango	11 33	Orleans	577 [illegible]
Chemung	112 54	Ontario	377 78
Chautauque	[illegible] 15	Otsego	14 [illegible]
Cattaraugus	[illegible]	Putnam	[illegible]
Dutchess	1,516 02	Queens	[illegible]
Po'keepsie City	765 78	Richmond	[illegible] 17
Erie	[illegible] 44	Rockland	[illegible]
Essex	77 30	Rensselaer	[illegible] 71
Fulton	19 57	Troy City	[illegible] 73
Genesee	[illegible] 31	Schenectady	[illegible]
Herkimer	271 30	Seneca	[illegible]
Hamilton	[illegible] 40	Saratoga	[illegible]
Jefferson	[illegible] 68	Steuben	[illegible]
Kings	3,105 74	Suffolk	60 46
Lewis	1,069 20	Tioga	317 64
Livingston	119 04	Ulster	[illegible]
Monroe	2,[illegible]	Wayne	[illegible]
Montgomery	765 [illegible]	Washington	146 5
Madison	[illegible] 73	Westchester	[illegible] 71
Niagara	[illegible] 40	Warren	281 46
Total			$[illegible]

Number of Emigrants arrived to July 29, 1857	110,[illegible]
Number of Emigrants arrived since, to Aug. 5	2,[illegible]
Total	113,[illegible]
To same date in 1856	74,771

Number of Inmates in Institutions.		
	[illegible]	1856.
Ward's Island	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Marine Hospital	[illegible]	145
Total	[illegible]	1,560

Overdraft, Jan. 1, 1857		$[illegible]
Receipts to July 29, 1857	$[illegible]	
Receipts since to Aug. 5, for commutation of alien passengers	5,[illegible]	[illegible] 90
		$[illegible] 34
Disbursements as per previous accounts to July 29, 1857	$[illegible]	
Sundry payments of July 29	12,[illegible]	[illegible] 45
Balance		$[illegible] 79

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Wednesday, the President, J. W. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the chair.

STREET CLEANING.

The special order of the day being called up, namely, the report of the Committee of Conference, to whom was referred the subject of preparing specifications for street cleaning, the Board proceeded to receive the report.

Councilman WARNER interrupted the reading by asking whether the minority were prepared with their amendments. He was anxious that the matter should be expedited without undue delay.

Councilman OTTARSON had no desire for delay; he would move that the Committee be instructed to report at the earliest possible moment. He hoped Broadway would be contracted for under advertisement.

Councilman JONES said there was much ambiguity in the specifications. He wished them to be returned to the Committee for correction.

Councilman FRANKLIN hoped that the contract would be entered into forthwith.

Councilman WARNER hoped the member for the Forty First, (OTTARSON) would have been prepared.

Councilman OTTARSON—I am prepared.

Councilman WARNER—If he be prepared then—

Councilman CHASE called to order.

Councilman BOESE—No amendment can be made. The report must either be adopted or rejected.

Councilman JONES expected to go before the Committee to correct the errors contained in these specifications.

Councilman WARNER—So far as the Joint Committee are concerned, only one member of this Board had signed this report. The document was illegal. It was not a majority report. It had been made unfairly.

Councilman CHASE again rose to order. If Councilman WARNER was in favor of it going back to the Committee, he had only to be silent and suffer it to go there.

Councilman WARNER was not opposed to it going back to the Committee. It had not been properly presented, because the paper had been drawn up illegally, and not by a majority of the members of the Committee taken from this Board. He wished the whole Committee to receive such information from the liberal members of this Board as it might be in their power to afford.

On motion for recommittal, the paper took that course, the matter being made special for the following evening.

On motion to discharge Councilman McCARTHY from arrest, Councilman WARNER demanded that he should exculpate himself. However, the discharge was declared carried.

THE CHILD'S HOSPITAL.

A resolution was offered (which the reader had great difficulty to decipher) to the effect that counsel to the Corporation be directed to ascertain the rights of the City in reference to lands to be employed for the uses of the Child's Hospital. Carried.

BROADWAY, A SPECIAL DISTRICT.

A petition was presented from influential residents in Broadway, stating that owners and tenants are especially desirous that such arrangements may be made as will at all seasons keep Broadway in perfect cleanliness, free from dust, mud, snow and ice. That they are confident that if the street be made a district by itself, such a result can be obtained with benefit to the City Treasury and to the petitioners.

They ask that in the new specifications for cleaning streets, that Broadway, from Fourteenth-street to the Battery, be made a special contract district, and that the specifications therefore may provide for sweeping it once every twenty-four hours, or as often as may seem requisite. This document is signed by Messrs. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, C. L. TIFFANY, JOHN H. GOURLIE, JAMES THOMPSON and STEPHEN [illegible].

POST-OFFICE.

A communication addressed to the Mayor of the City, from AARON V. BROWN, Postmaster General, acknowledging the receipt of a resolution of the Common Council in reference to the site of a new Post-Office. The writer suggests, that it is not for him to say, "whether the City has any open grounds which it ought to spare for the purpose contemplated," but that "it seems to him that the Park when diminished by the erection of proposed City buildings, will then be too small to serve one of the purposes intended, and that therefore the remainder might be appropriated to supply a great want of the City, a convenient Post-Office."

The handwriting of this document, more altogether fanciful than legible, is not very objectionable, but the *spelling*, like that of many other official papers and resolutions presented to the Board, is incorrect.

HARRY HOWARD.

A paper from the Board of Aldermen, relative to a complaint of the Fire Commissioners concerning Engines Nos. 8 and 41, being presented, the reader commenced to read it. It was moved to suspend the reading.

Councilman WARNER very energetically demanded that the paper be read. He would confine his remarks to that matter. He expected to be decided as out of order under any circumstances. He expected no fairness from the Chair. He wished to know whether or not Harry Howard is the *great Almighty Mogul* he had been represented. He had asked as a matter of common courtesy that the document from the Fire Commissioners be read. He now demanded it as a matter of right. If Henry Howard—(confusion and loud vociferation.)

Councilman OTTARSON hoped the paper would be read all the way through. He hoped gentlemen would not be so discourteous. There were some names which it seems were not to be mentioned in this Board. The gentleman who rose so suddenly to defend him, had no right to dictate or cry down those who merely asked for information.

Councilman BRADY asked what was up? (Confusion, several members rising together.) On the motion to suspend the further reading of the paper, the vote was called. The motion to suspend was lost.

The reading proceeded—

Councilman WARNER moved the reference back to the Commissioners.

After some debate, the document, on vote, was so referred.

[illegible]

Among papers from the Board of Aldermen, was a report from the Committee on Police in relation to rooms lately occupied by the Chief of Municipal Police in the City Hall basement, and assigning such rooms to the use of the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies. It was referred to the Committee on Repairs.

Several reports of Committees on Assessments were presented, as well as petitions for the remission of taxes.

Reports were presented from the Committee on Fire Department of this Board, in favor of giving Hose Company No. 31 a new carriage. Also in favor of purchasing a first-class engine for Company No. [illegible]. [illegible]

in favor of repairing the house of Hose Company No. 8. Also, concurring with the Board of Aldermen to permit David S. Baker to procure a fireman's badge at his own expense. And upon other special matters.

HARRY HOWARD AND HIS "SHED."

A communication was received from the Chief Engineer, relative to building a shed in the Seventh Ward.

The Engineer's note is very brief. He says: "In reply to your resolution of inquiry regarding the temporary erection of the wood shed in the Seventh Ward, and placing therein an old truck, I most respectfully beg leave to inform your honorable body that said truck and shed were placed there, after consulting with Comptroller Flagg, on my authority."

The communication was read, and sought to be referred to a Special Committee.

Councilman Warner spoke with unusual earnestness and vociferation, chiefly accusing the President and members as having used him unfairly. He asserted that as the representative of the Fourteenth Ward he had on this and upon other occasions been prevented from the legitimate expression of the opinions of his constituents. "Good God!" said the Councilman, "Who, or what is this Harry Howard?" "The Chief Engineer," (ironically.)

The member proceeded with great warmth and personality to denounce the Engineer, and also his own treatment by the Board.

A member desired the President to maintain the dignity of the Chair, and suppress such language.

After a time Councilman Warner subsided, and other members argued the matter a little more coolly.

The matter was eventually referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

NEW CITY HALL.

A paper in reference to the New City Hall was sought to be referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Councilman McCahill said he had the honor to be the Chairman on Public Buildings. Why should it not be referred to his Committee? Referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

BURDELL'S MURDERERS.

Upon a proposal to offer rewards for the discovery of murderers, Councilman Ottarson said the murderers of Burdell ought to be included.

Councilman Waugh observed that the murderess of Burdell had been already tried. She was now in custody, and the baby was born. [A laugh.]

Several members spoke on the subject of the offer of suitable rewards generally. The member for the Fourteenth offered a resolution as an amendment, very inclusive in its relations, but limiting the amount of rewards to $5,000.

Councilman Ottarson thought $2,500 a convenient sum.

Councilman Warner claimed he had a right to amend to substitute $100,000 if he thought proper. He wished to adhere to the proposal of $5,000.

Councilman Waugh charged the last speaker with endeavoring to kill the matter. There was no need to keep members squabbling all night.

Councilman Warner rose to order and disclaimed all factious opposition. [Cries of adjourn—question, question.]

Councilman Ottarson embodied a resolution including the murderers of Burdell and Van Liew, and the reward at $2,500. That the Mayor be desired to offer such a reward.

Councilman Hughes would amend by substituting $1,000. Cries of question. A member moved the adjournment. The motion was lost.

Councilman Ottarson's motion was then put and lost for want of a constitutional vote, 20 to 6. Laid on the table.

The Board then adjourned to the following day at 5 o'clock.

The Board of Councilmen met on Thursday, *the President J. N. Phillips, Esq., in the Chair.*

A resolution was offered to compel the Twenty-third-street Ferry to run their boats as frequently as the Tenth-street Ferry. Laid on the table.

A resolution was offered to authorize the Comptroller to pay the salaries of the disbanded policemen. Laid on the table.

THE CHILD'S HOSPITAL.

Some explanations were afforded by Councilman Jones as to the Constitution of the Child's Hospital, and it was urged that it was incumbent upon the City to defend the benevolent ladies who had originated that enterprise from the consequences of actions at law instituted by Messrs. Brevoort and Odell in reference to rights connected with the land on which the new Hospital is in course of erection. The managers of such institution state that, relying entirely on the good faith of the Corporation, they have contracted for the erection of buildings—and that the above-named gentlemen deny all ownership on the part of the Corporation. The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen in their action.

The Committee appointed to award the gold box bequeathed by General Jackson presented their report, stating that they had decided in favor of Major Garrett W. Dykeman as the most valiant and brave soldier engaged among the New-York Volunteers in the Mexican war, and recommending that the 14th of September be fixed as the day for the public presentation of the bequest.

It was proposed that the hospitalities of the City be extended to Andrew Jackson, Jr., who has manifested a willingness to deliver the box in person, and that $1,500 be appropriated for that purpose, it being the anniversary of the entrance of the American army into Mexico. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Rewards for the discovery of murderers and some other unimportant business was laid over, and the Board adjourned, after again taking up at the last moment the question of paying the old police, with which the Board concurred by a vote of 40 to 1.

GAS LIGHT.—The Committee of the Board of Councilmen on Lamps and Gas met yesterday, at the City Hall, in reference to the confirmation of the contract with the Harlem Gas Company for lighting the streets with gas above Seventy-ninth street. Councilman Crawford occupied the Chair. Proposals have been advertised for, and certain parties allege that the charges of the Company are too high, both for lighting and for fitting up the posts. Mr. Walter Brady, of Harlem, was heard in support of that allegation.

Councilman McCahill urged the propriety of not being too careful as to expense. The City was the receiver. If a man bought a lot, or wished to build a house or occupy one, his first inquiry was: Is the gas there—is the Croton water there? Such things enhanced the value of property not fifty, but 100 per cent. He hoped the Committee would report in favor of the confirmation, and that speedily. It would be a general benefit to the City. After hearing other arguments the Committee adjourned, to report at an early day.

LONG ISLAND.

Mr. Murphy's Speech at the Complimentary Dinner.

The President read the following, the third toast of the evening:

"*Our distinguished guest, Hon. Henry C. Murphy*—Eminently fitted by education, ability and experience in public affairs for the high duties with which he is intrusted, he carries with him upon his honorable mission to a foreign Court equally the merited confidence of the Government and the affectionate regards of his fellow-citizens."

Mr. Murphy, in rising to respond, was greeted with deafening peals of applause. In response to the sentiment he spoke as follows, being frequently interrupted with manifestations of approval:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: Most sincerely do I acknowledge your kindness. Conscious as I am that it is far beyond my merits, words fail me to express my sense of the obligation which you have imposed. To have the good wishes of my friends and neighbors—of those with whom I have always lived, and to whom, if a merciful Providence spares me, I expect to return to spend the remnant of my life—is my greatest ambition. For the cordial manner in which you have met me on this occasion, I offer you the homage of a grateful heart.

Let me add the expression of the gratification which I experience in meeting the citizens of Brooklyn upon one common platform of social brotherhood, when political differences are forgotten and personal rivalries unknown. With many of you I have myself had warm political contests carried on, upon my part at least with all the zeal and energy of the most determined convictions of right. To meet you under the circumstances of this night affords me the great consolation of believing that in those controversies I have not violated your rights or forgotten the respect due to your character. The asperities of the moment have disappeared with the excitements which gave them birth; they were

——like snow-flakes on the river,
A moment white—then lost forever.

You have made this the most pleasing incident of my life. Companions of my boyhood, friends of my manhood, associates in many private enterprises and public employments, my fellow-citizens, who have given character and importance to our City—for so short is our municipal history; who have framed its institutions, who have established its credit, who have answered to the call of humanity within its limits, who have provided for the education of its youth and the support of its unfortunate and its infirm; in a word, who have cared for both its physical and moral wants—have united in a mark of esteem to me personally, which has sunk deep into my heart, and which I will cherish, not only during my sojourn in the distant land to which I am about to go, but wherever I may be as long as things of earth shall interest my mental sense.

The realities of this scene awaken the memories of the past and open visions of the future. Here were the playgrounds of my youth, and on humble porches, now displaced for grander mansions, sat the fathers whose words to me were oracles of wisdom. They have gone—the patriarchs have been gathered to their fathers—and we "in our turn shall follow them." The hamlet of an hundred houses now takes rank among the first cities in the land. The change is marvelous. Its spacious docks and warehouses, its spires and buildings, now challenge the admiration of the stranger as he passes up our noble bay; and it vies in all the elements of material greatness with the great city beside it. It requires no spirit of prophecy to foretell the union of the two at no distant day. The river which divides them will soon cease to be a line of separation; and bestrode by the Colossus of commerce, will form the link which will bind them together.

With you rests in no small degree this destiny. I doubt not that the same spirit of advancement, and the same enterprise which has hitherto distinguished the citizens of Brooklyn, will mark their future action. You have established institutions which require your fostering but discriminating care. You have gained a character for public faith and honor which it behooves you to maintain untarnished. You have engaged in a work of great magnitude, and of the utmost importance to your growth and prosperity. Citizens of unblemished reputation and of great intelligence and industry have devoted themselves to its completion.

When done it will not only be a monument of your enterprise and foresight, and a fresh impetus to your progress, but truly a fountain of health to the people.

Let me not, in speaking of the living, omit to do justice to the dead, to whom the honor is due of forming, in a great degree, the character and shaping the destiny of the city. When Brooklyn first assumed the habiliments of a city, like the stripling when he first takes the garb of a man, she imagined that she had the power and ability which belong to mature years. Extravagant projects of public improvement were begun, but they were beyond both the requirements and means of the time. The embarrassments of 1836-37 found her with a depleted treasury and a large floating debt. The depression in trade which followed, and the stagnation in real estate, rendered the most rigid economy necessary to the management of her affairs.

There have passed from among us two and two only of those who have held the Chief Magistracy of the City. They, however, occupied the Mayoral Chair at the crisis to which I have referred, and they were the men for the time. Both were remarkable for their perfect knowledge of our municipal affairs. The first, glorying in his Dutch descent, possessed that strong sense of commercial honor which characterized the people from which he claimed his ancestry. He made his Mayoralty distinguished by satisfying the claims of all the public creditors, and established the credit of the City on a foundation which has never been shaken.

The other coming early in life from New-England, like many others who have added character and wealth to the City, brought with him here the habits of economy and accountability, of which our affairs were then in want. He set the example of a personal supervision of every department of the City Government, and relieved the public burdens by his frugal administration. I need say no more. I could say no less of Jeremiah Johnson and Joseph Sprague.

Nor let me pass by the brothers Graham. They have gone to their reward, but their noble charities live after them.

From these scenes I am called to a new career in the country which first sent settlers to this portion of our Republic. It is more perhaps from courtesy to an ancient ally, than to any actual necessity, that Congress has provided for a Minister to the Hague. Time was when the relation between the two countries was very different from what it is at present. We were then a mere dependency of that power—a mere trading post of a commercial company, subject to the government of a Board of Directors and its rapacious agents. The Government at home gave little heed to the complaints of the people here. They were engaged in a strife for the dominion of the seas. Their naval heroes, Van Tromp and DeRuyter, were engaged in battling the fleets of the Commonwealth of England, and of the ungrateful Charles whom they protected. The Belgian lion emblazoned in their geography with his jaws upon the very heart of France, and his tail sweeping the Provinces of the Zuyder Zee, was then a powerful antagonist of the naval power of the world.

By their neglect they lost their dominion over this country forever. The people, chagrined at their abandonment, soon became reconciled to the new dynasty, and even the Governor expatriated himself, and became a subject of the British Crown. But in our Revolution, as if to atone for its former fault, the Dutch Republic was the first to follow France in acknowledging our independence, while yet the contest was undecided. She had failed us when she might have profited by her succor, but she nobly sustained us in our greatest need, when we could no longer be of service to her. She encouraged and supported our drooping cause, and nerved the arms of the patriots to further exertion, until finally we took our position coequal with herself in the family of nations. For three-quarters of a century our relations of peace and friendship have been undisturbed, and naught but the ordinary claims of commerce have engaged the attention of the two countries.

I do not, therefore, expect that the matters with which I will be charged, will be of such interest as to attract general attention; but I will endeavor so to represent the country as to prove that the confidence of the Government in me has not been misplaced, and that your partiality, my friends and neighbors, has not been unworthily bestowed. While I regard the distinction which I have received at the hands of the President as receiving additional honor from the favor with which you have received it, I will regard his approval of my labors, when I shall have surrendered my trust as a most fortunate event if they shall meet yours also.

I will esteem it a happy circumstance that from here, where first the skipper Hudson navigated a European bark, and where were laid the foundations of the New-Netherland, I will be able to carry to Fatherland the kind remembrances of the children. I will testimony that the same habits of industry, the same high sense of commercial honor, and the same unconquerable love of liberty which distinguished their fathers, characterize their descendants.

With a heart overflowing with thankfulness for your generous sympathy, and with the most fervent prayers for your individual happiness, I bid you farewell.

Annual Meeting of the Kings' County Board of Supervisors.

The annual meeting of this Board was held on Tuesday evening. Supervisor Lindsay was called to preside.

THE PRESIDENT.—The first business before the Board was the election of a President, which resulted in the reelection of Mr. David A. Lindsay, of the Eighteenth Ward, Democrat. The opposing candidates were Samuel Smith, Democrat, and George W. Bleeker, American, and John Doe, Neutral.

CLERK.—Mr. A. H. Osborn was unanimously reelected Clerk for the ensuing year.

JAIL PHYSICIAN.—On motion of Supervisor Bergen Dr. Charles A. Van Zandt was unanimously reelected Jail Physician.

COUNTY SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—Mr. Thomas Pettit, on motion of Supervisor White, was unanimously reelected County Sealer of Weights and Measures.

RULES.—On motion of Supervisor Bergen, the rules of the old Board were adopted for the new.

PENITENTIARY.—The keeper of the Penitentiary reported that on the 1st instant there were 191 prisoners in his custody. Males, 100; females, 91. Committed during the past month—males 49, females 46; total 95. Discharged—males 35, females 33; total 68. Placed on file.

SURROGATE'S OFFICE.—The County Surrogate sent in a communication in which he says that he received as fees during the year ending August 1, $4804 28. Laid on the table.

Tax Rolls.—A communication from the Board of Assessors, stating that the assessment rolls for the year 1857 were completed, was placed on file, and the Clerk authorized to receive the same.

The Police.—An "opinion" from Judge Lott, in relation to the rights, duties, liabilities and powers of the Board under the Metropolitan Police Act, especially as set forth in the twenty-eighth section of the Act, was presented, read and placed on file. The Judge gives his view of the law at some length, and concludes: "The result of these views is, that the Board of Supervisors of the County of Kings, on receiving the requisite certificate or resolution of the joint Board of Supervisors and Aldermen of the City of Brooklyn, based upon the apportionment of the Board of Police, and approved by a majority vote of the Auditing Committee, certifying or showing what sums of money are requisite and needful for police purposes, are to proceed to raise and collect the same in the same manner as the sums necessary to defray the contingent and other expenses of the City of Brooklyn are to be raised and collected."

Matron for the Jail.—Some time ago a petition, signed by thirty-seven ladies, was presented to the Board, setting forth the necessity of appointing a Matron for the Female Department in the County Jail. To-day the Committee reported in favor of granting the petition, and ask the petitioners to recommend a suitable person. This report is signed by Supervisors Jerome, Campbell and Schenck. Laid on the table, to be referred to the new Jail Committee when appointed.

THE GRAND JURY.—The Supervisors commenced the work of filling up the Grand Jury roll for the ensuing year; but without completing it, deferred the matter till next meeting.

DEFICIENCIES IN TAXES.—The following paper was presented by the County Treasurer, showing deficiency of taxes in the County of Kings, up to and including July 31, 1857:

Wards.		Wards.	
I	$1,859 81	X	$8,616 64
II	1,227 89	XI	8,184 24
III. Surplus $685 30.		XII	6,368 24
IV	2,710 31	XIII	19,264 25
V	3,104 25	XIV	10,555 14
VI	11,519 95	XV	9,642 58
VII	9,095 69	XVI	5,962 45
VIII	3,189 12	XVII	2,863 87
IX	8,111 57	XVIII	3,427 88

Deficiency in the City of Brooklyn		$121,722 73
Deficiency in town of Flatbush	$316 86	
Deficiency in town of Flatlands	215 14	
Deficiency in town of New-Lotts	416 14	
Deficiency in town of New-Utrecht	446 15	—$1,394 29
Town of Gravesend, $22 16 surplus.		
Total deficiency on file		$123,117 02

Anniversary of Emancipation in the West Indies.

The colored people of Brooklyn met in large numbers in and around the Methodist Episcopal Church (colored) in Bridge-street, Brooklyn, on Monday evening to celebrate the Seventeenth Anniversary of the Emancipation of the Negroes of British West Indies from Slavery. The Church had been decorated for the occasion. A large banner was hung across the building, in the centre of which there were three figures—one clasping the British flag and the other two bearing shackles on their wrists. On one side there was a portrait of Wilberforce and on the other a portrait of Clarkson. The exercises were commenced with prayer and song—the Liberty Anthem. The act of emancipation was then read by a young colored lady, clearly and correctly; and afterwards an effective address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Gloucester, on "The True Glory of a Nation—God and Liberty." The burden of his address was that the United States Government was rotten, and therefore unworthy to be the instrument of God. It was a great nation, but the genius of the Government was wrong. The great principle upon which it acted was out of place and improper; and if a change did not take place in that particular, it must surely fail. After an unfavorable reference to Judge Taney's Dred Scott decision, he closed with the expression of his belief that liberty would yet come to the world and all the inhabitants thereof.

Several songs were sung, additional addresses made, and a poem read by Mr. Wilson.

The meeting was apparently one of pleasure to all concerned.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held on Tuesday evening.

Nuisances.—Complaints were made of the gutters in several of the streets in the Twelfth Ward and the general filthy condition of the streets.

Referred to the Alderman of the Ward, and clerk directed to notify the Auditor not to audit any more bills of the contractor for cleaning the streets until the streets and gutters are cleaned.

Several vacant lots in the Sixth Ward were complained of as being in a filthy condition. To the Alderman of the Ward to abate.

Cow stables in the Ninth Ward. To Health Warden for examination and report.

Alderman Schols again brought up the nuisance at the foot of Broadway. He had several verbal complaints made to him during the past week; also, of Mr. Cornell's place, at the foot of South Eleventh-street. He had not noticed the latter place until Monday morning, when on a ferry-boat, and then the stench was so strong as to cause several ladies to turn pale; it was very offensive. He moved that Mr. Cornell be directed to abate the nuisance, and remove the offal and carcasses between the hours of 11 P. M. and 4 A. M. each day. Adopted.

Alderman Schols reported several sunken lots, which were referred to the Common Council.

Several bills were ordered paid, when the Board adjourned.

☞ The Seventeenth Ward Police, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, found an orphan girl, ten years old, named Mary Jane Riley, wandering in the streets. She said that her aunt had turned her into the street, and she was placed in charge of the Superintendents of the Poor.

RELIEF TO THE POOR OF KINGS COUNTY.—From a statement just prepared from the books of the Superintendents of the Poor, of the transactions for the year ending July 31, we gather the following facts: Temporary relief was extended to 9,665 persons at a cost of $9,565 67, viz.:

1856.	Number.	Expense.
August	[illegible]	$[illegible] 74
September	101	241 02
October	100	158 86
November	299	390 22
December	2,208	2,474 28
1857.		
January	5,078	4,142 06
February	1,154	815 64
March	314	312 80
April	80	108 30
May	67	104 00
June	41	113 00
July	75	132 00
Total	9,665	$9,565 67
Sent to Hosp'l and Alms-House	3,210	
Total	12,875	

Of the remainder "temporarily relieved" there were

of males, over 16 years of age	963
Males under 16	2,871
Females over 16	2,273
Females under 16	3,152
Colored persons	407

1,315 of the relieved represented themselves as widows.
174 abandoned by husbands.
515 families were supplied with physicians and medicine.

72 Lunatics were sent to the Asylum.	
1,025 tons of coal supplied, costing $6 24—	$6,402 50
23 loads of wood, at $2 48	57 04
Expended for coffins and burials	1,340 00
Groceries	1,770 00
Total	$9,565 67

2,294 families were relieved, of which 419 were natives of America, 1,539 of Ireland, 70 of Germany, 122 of England, 2 of Holland, 7 Sweden, 15 Canada, 31 Scotland, 2 Nova Scotia, 5 France, 39 unknown, and 1 each Isle of Man, West Indies, Prussia, Wales and Spain.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—Deputy Sheriff Higgins, of Brooklyn, has engaged, for several weeks past, in ferreting out the perpetrators of a highway robbery at the foot of Johnson-street, on the 26th of July, 1856, upon the person of John Brown, from whom they took a gold watch valued at $80. Three parties were concerned in the robbery, and officer Higgins has succeeded in arresting two, who give their names as William Barnett and James Wilson, both colored. The former was secured at the Five Points, New-York, where he is the leader of a gang of thieves, and the latter was taken from a hotel at Coney Island, where he was playing waiter.

The watch was pawned by a woman named Mary Stewart, for $5. She sold the ticket for $5, to Patrick Donohue, who keeps a grocery-store on High-street, near Jay. He refused to deliver the watch, and was taken before Justice Cornwell yesterday, when he gave bail in the sum of $500, to answer a charge of receiving stolen goods, knowing the same to have been stolen. Miss Margaret was also locked up for trial.

RIVER THIEVES ARRESTED.—Roger Costello and John Minich were arrested in Brooklyn, Wednesday evening, by Officers Ferry and Harlan, of the Third Precinct, just as they were about to cross Hamilton-avenue ferry with a wagon-load of coffee. The officers yesterday ascertained that the coffee had been stolen from the ship John Boughton, at the lower Quarantine ground, and belonged to Messrs. Rolke, Mulver & Co., No. 96 Pearl-street, New-York. Minich was held in the sum of $1,000, yesterday, by Justice Blatchley, to answer, and Costello was held as a witness.

BOLD ROBBERY.—[illegible] man, named Henry Jones, was committed by Justice Cornwell, in Brooklyn, yesterday, to answer a charge of grand larceny. It appears that on Saturday last he entered store No. 87 Fulton street, under the pretence of desiring to purchase a gold watch chain. He examined several, and pocketed two. The chains were missed immediately, and the clerk started in pursuit of the thief, and found him on one of the Fulton Ferry-boats. When arrested he threw both chains into the river.

FIRES IN BROOKLYN.—Store No. 505 Grand-street, was damaged by fire, Wednesday evening, to the extent of $20. The fire was communicated by a gas-burner in a show-window, and was extinguished by Officer Marsland of the Sixth Precinct.

About the same time, a frame shanty called a school-house, at the corner of Remsen-street and Graham-avenue, caught fire. The fire was extinguished without much loss.

FOUND.—Young Sherman and another boy, who floated out to sea in an open boat last week, were picked up by some fishermen, on Sunday, off Sandy Hook. They had been adrift 36 hours when rescued. Sherman is a son of Officer Sherman, Brooklyn, and his companion was from Rahway, N. J., at which place they embarked, and were driven out to sea by adverse winds.

SUICIDE.—About 12 o'clock Wednesday night last, Mrs. Martha Adelia Little, residing at No. 136 York-street, Brooklyn, was found suspended by the neck in her bedroom. Coroner Redding held an inquest yesterday, when a verdict of death by suicide was rendered. No cause is assigned for the act.

BURGLARY.—A coal office occupied by T. L. Terry, corner of Tenth-street and Broadway, Brooklyn, was entered by burglars on Monday night. They carried away the safe containing $30 and some valuable papers.

☞ An owner is wanted for several articles of new clothing at the Deputy Superintendent's Office, Brooklyn, taken from a thief, and supposed to have been stolen from some store in the country on Long Island.

A CANADA BANK ROBBED OF $16,000.—On Thursday night last a daring and successful robbery was perpetrated in the branch office of the Bank of Upper Canada, which is situated in the western wing of Parliament Buildings, and cash to the amount of $16,000 carried off. Since the late removal of the seat of Government to Toronto, the Bank has occupied an apartment in the buildings, fitted it up as an office and placed a Cashier, Mr. Cummins, in it, with funds to meet the payment of Government warrants, allowance to M. P. P.'s, salaries of the officials, and other ordinary expenses. This arrangement, which was considered convenient, obviated the necessity of parties receiving checks going to the head Bank, a considerable distance; but that arrangement has turned out a serious loss to the Bank. The officials are paid on the last day of each month, and to meet this expenditure over £4,000 were brought up to the Parliament House on Thursday. The perpetrators of the robbery must have been aware of this, which has led to the suspicion that none but persons well acquainted with the fact have accomplished the deed. It is said that Mr. Cummins left the office at the usual hour on Thursday, leaving all, as he believed, secure. Next morning, on returning, he was startled to observe the door of the safe open, the tin box inside rifled of its valuable contents, and all the cash abstracted, save about £2,000 or £3,000 in silver and gold, which lay in a corner, and which, it is probable, escaped the notice of the robbers. Upon further examination it was found that the entrance was effected by breaking a portion of glass next the brass catch of the window, and then raising the latter up. On looking about the window, $500 in $5 bills were found underneath, either dropped or thrown down purposely by the thief.—*Toronto Globe.*

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—Lysander Howe, a farmer, 42 years of age, left his family in Grove, Allegany County, about the 10th of February last, for the purpose, as he said, of going to Lansing, Michigan, since which time nothing has been heard of him. He is a son of Aaron Howe, of Livonia, Livingston County. He had become addicted to the intemperate use of liquor, and it is feared by the family that he is not living. They are exceedingly anxious to hear of him or learn his fate, and will be thankful for any information concerning him, addressed to Mrs. Sarah Howe, Grove Centre, Allegany Co., N. Y.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Hon. Justice Davies.

THE CASE OF MRS. HOPKINS, AN ALLEGED LUNATIC.

In the matter of Mrs. Maria E. B. Hopkins, an alleged lunatic.—A few days since Judge Davies granted an order in the nature of a writ *de lunatico inquirendo*, and appointing Dr. Metcalfe, Andrew H. Green and Dr. Scudder to inquire into the alleged lunacy of Mrs. Maria E. B. Hopkins, who had been previously discharged by Recorder Smith, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, from the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum.

The matter came up yesterday, on a motion made by John R. Graham, Esq., to vacate the order *de lunatico inquirendo* previously granted by the Judge. Mr. Graham argued that there was no cause for the granting of the writ, and that it was obtained by the other side only by suppressing the facts of the case, for he was certain that if his Honor had heard the circumstances of the case he would not have granted the writ.

Numerous affidavits were read on each side, and the Judge concluded not to deliver his decision until he and Dr. Metcalfe should make a personal examination as to the condition of Mrs. Hopkins.

Before Hon. Justice Birdseye.

DECISIONS.

Alvah Blaisdell vs. Henry J. Raymond and others.—The defendants' answers held to have been properly served and the plaintiff's attorney required to receive them accordingly; defendants to have $10 costs of motion.

Joseph T. Pickering vs. Hannah E. Pickering.—Judgment rendered for an absolute divorce.

Isaac Pye vs. Edward R. Hallam.—Defendant's motion to dissolve injunction denied; plaintiff's application for leave to file a supplemental complaint against Pomeroy, and for an injunction against him, granted; costs of each motion, $10, to abide the event of the action, and be recovered by the party ultimately successful.

Cangemi, the Murderer of Anderson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

Shortly after the opening of Court, yesterday morning, A. Oakey Hall, Esq., the District-Attorney, addressed the Recorder, and stated that as Michael Cangemi, the alleged murderer of the patrolman, Eugene Anderson, had been indicted by the Grand Jury, and the said Cangemi being too poor to provide counsel for his defence, he would move that counsel should be assigned him by the Court, before he was arraigned to plead. The Recorder accordingly nominated Mr. Ashmead, late District-Attorney of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Mr. Blankman, and Mr. Fransolini,—the latter to act chiefly as interpreter. The business of the Court then proceeded.

HONORABLE ACQUITTAL.

A genteel young man, named James Campbell, was charged with the serious crime of robbery in the first degree. The prosecutor, John W. Wead, a clerk out of employment, deposed that about midnight on May 27, he was assaulted by the prisoner, at the corner of Hudson and Hammersley streets, and robbed of $17. He identified the prisoner as the man who so attacked and robbed him.

But the evidence of Mr. Wead so completely broke down, upon cross-examination, that the Assistant District-Attorney withdrew the charge, and the Jury, under instructions from the Recorder, returned a formal verdict of "Not guilty." Mr. Campbell was honorably discharged.

ASSAULT, WITH INTENT TO ROB, BY A BOY.

John Devine, a mere lad, was charged with assaulting with a dirk-knife, on June 12, about midnight, with intent to rob him, at the corner of Avenue B and Tenth-street, a German named John Sam. Devine stabbed Sam in the head with a butcher's knife, inflicting a dangerous wound. Dr. Barry attended him, and testified that if inflammation had set in, he would certainly have died.

The Jury found Devine guilty, and the Recorder, after remarking that he had been convicted of several larcenies, and was one of the worst boys in the City, sentenced him to seven years in the State Prison.

Francis Smith and Charles Howard, two mere lads, pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and were sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary.

Julia Kennedy pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and went for four months to the Penitentiary.

Louisa Schmidt pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and will be found at Blackwell's Island for the next twelve months.

William Young, a boy aged fifteen years, with four boys who were not arrested, attacked a German gentleman, aged 36 years, in Tompkins-square, on the night of July 29. The German gentleman was named Bernard Rudolf. The boys asked him to treat them to lager-bier, and on his declining, they snatched at his watch chain, and the prisoner stabbed him in the shoulder with an open knife. Afterwards the prisoner was arrested, and the other boys ran away. It was not a very clear case. The Jury said "Guilty," however, and the Recorder said "six months," and for that period the boy Young disappears from society.

CANGEMI ARRAIGNED.

Michele Cangemi was then called out to plead. When asked by the Interpreter if he was guilty or not guilty, he replied that he knew nothing about anything at all. To the direct question whether he was guilty, he repeated, with a shrug of the shoulder, that he knew nothing about it.

Mr. Hall asked the Court to instruct him that he had had counsel assigned him by the Recorder, whose duty it would be to confer with him. After the prisoner's plea of "not guilty" had been entered, Mr. Hall remarked:

I will say to the Court and my learned friend (Mr. Ashmead) that I am desirous to try this case as speedily as possible. He would have to apply for an additional panel of jurors, in consequence of the odium attaching to the prisoner, and the difficulty that would be found in even impanneling a jury to try him.

After some discussion, it was determined that Cangemi's trial should commence on Monday, the 17th inst. An order for an additional panel of 250 jurors was issued by the Recorder.

Thomas Ritchel pleaded guilty to petit larceny. Sentence deferred.

SURROGATE'S COURT.
Before Hon. A. W. Bradford.

The Law of Guardianship—Construction of Wills—Lapsed Legacies—Life Tenancy.

In the matter of the Estate of Patrick McLesky, deceased.—THE SURROGATE.—Upon the final accounting of the executors in this case, it becomes necessary to determine what direction shall be given in respect to a legacy of fifteen thousand dollars bequeathed to a minor, residing at Florence. It appears that a guardian has been duly appointed at the place of domicil, and authority been regularly conferred upon the Consul-General of Tuscany to receive the legacy from the executor.

The appointment of a guardian for the person or the property of an infant is an act of jurisdiction dependent upon the situation of the person or the property within the territory of the estate. The exercise of this authority flows from the duty incumbent upon the body politic to afford protection to those who are unable to take care of themselves. It is not limited to the cases of subjects or citizens, but extends to all who, from their tender years, require guardianship of person or estate. This important prerogative has ordinarily been administered through the Court of Chancery, though in this country, at an early period, it was found convenient to confide its administration to tribunals having probate jurisdiction. A guardian may be appointed for the person or for the estate of an infant, or for both. In the case of Johnstone vs. Beattie, 10 Cl. & F., 42, the House of Lords decided that it was competent for the Lord Chancellor to appoint a guardian for a minor, whose domicil was in Scotland, where there were testamentary guardians, and who was only temporarily resident in England. The principle was then settled that foreign guardians have no extra territorial authority by virtue of their office, and that the Court of Chancery, when acting in these matters, always "requires that there shall be a guardian appointed within the jurisdiction of the Court, responsible to the Court, and subject to its jurisdiction and authority." In Stephens vs. James, 1 My. and K., 627, an infant had been taken by its father to America, and the Court entertained jurisdiction and ordered maintenance out of the infant's estate, though he was residing in a foreign country. I can find no reason for doubting that the *situs* of assets belonging to a minor has always been considered a sufficient basis for a grant of guardianship.

The rule in this country was definitely settled many years since. In Newell vs. Dickey, 1 John. C. R., 153, Chancellor Kent held that letters of foreign guardianship afforded no title within this State, and he placed the doctrine on her serving principles, which prevents a recognition of foreign executors and administrators. This analogy appears to be sound and reasonable, and the decision has never been questioned. Chancellor Walworth decided that a foreign executor or administrator might be sued in equity, and expressed the opinion, also, that a foreign guardian was in like manner amenable to the same jurisdiction, but it is manifest that a capacity or title to one differs widely from a capacity to be sued. In Kraft vs. Wickey, 4 Gill and Johns., R. 332, the question was expressly considered, and it was concluded that guardians can sue only in the courts of the country from which they claim their power; although in a Court of Equity, the domestic guardian who has charge of the property, will be compelled to provide for the maintenance and education of his ward resident abroad. The reason upon which a foreign guardian is denied any recognition of his title is substantially this: That all his authority springs out of his official character, and a civil officer as such can of necessity possess no power beyond the limits of the sovereignty by which he is appointed. Such exceptions as may exist have been admitted, not *de jure* but *ex comitate*. The *lex fori* primarily prevails in the form and order of the administration of justice, and foreign law is only received so far as it is found consonant with sound principle and public convenience; it is accepted on the basis of international comity, and not because of any inherent right. The continental jurists go further, and insist upon the absolute right and title the guardian appointed at the place of domicil, wheresoever the ward is to be represented; but both in England and in the United States this doctrine does not prevail. Still, however, we recognise and give effect to those laws of the domicil of a party which constitute the status, quality or capacity of the person, and place minors under the authority of tutors or guardians, to such extent as in the discretion of the Court may seem wise and proper. 1 Burge. Com., pp. 5, 14; 25, vol. 3, pp. 1, 10; Story, Conf. L., § 499 to § 504, a. In this view it might, perhaps, be competent for a court of equity to permit an administrator or executor to transmit the funds of a minor domiciled in a foreign country to the guardian abroad, on satisfactory evidence being given that adequate security has been afforded for the faithful administration of the property. This, however, would clearly be a matter of discretion, and not of strict right. In the absence of special direction, it might fall within the province of the Surrogate to exercise such a discretionary power, but the statute has expressly provided the mode in which the rights of minors in this respect must be protected, and there is no room, therefore, for any course of procedure resting upon doubtful or implied powers. The revised statutes authorize executors to pay legacies due minors "to the general guardian," "who shall be required to give security to the minor, to be approved by the Surrogate for the faithful application and accounting for such legacy," "and," "if there be no such guardian, or the Surrogate do not direct such payment, the legacy shall be invested with permanent securities, under the direction of the Surrogate, in the name and for the benefit of such minor upon annual interest, and the interest may be applied under the direction of the Surrogate to the support and education of such minor." 2 R. S., p. 91, §§ 47, 48, 49, 50, 51. Even if there be a general guardian deriving his authority under our State law, the Surrogate must see that proper security has been given before requiring the executor to pay the legacy; and if no guardian has been appointed, or security has not been given, the Surrogate must direct the funds to be paid into Court, and invested for the minor's benefit. This course may in some case work a hardship, but the law is designed for the protection of infants; the provisions are precise and special, and it is my duty to see them properly enforced. Unless, then, a guardian be appointed within this State, the legacy due to this infant must be paid into Court, and invested for his benefit. The interest may be transmitted to the place of domicil, from time to time, for the maintenance and education of the legatee, under the direction of the Surrogate.

The testator gave to his neice, who is one of the executors, the sum of $50,000, and to each of the executors, in lieu of commissions, the sum of $10,000. These legacies were paid soon after the grant of letters testamentary, and the residuary legatees now claim that the executors should be charged with interest for the period intervening between the time of payment and the date when the payment should have been made in the usual course of administration. The term of one year is allowed for the adjustment of an estate, and legacies are not ordinarily payable before, unless the testator has specially directed. On the other hand, residuary legatees are entitled to all the profits and increase, (Pearson vs Pearson, 1 Sch. & Lef., 10,) to all the interest and income accruing during the year allowed for settlement. In other words, the property is theirs, subject only to the payment of charges, debts and legacies. If any debt or legacy be claimed before it became due, their rights are affected if the executors withdraw a productive fund, for the purpose of paying the debt or legacy, without compelling a rebate of interest. In such a case, the executors should make good the loss to the parties injured. For example, these legacies of fifty-four thousand dollars, at the time of payment, were worth less than their face by the interest up to the time they fell due, and the effect of anticipating the payment has been to take the interest, or the use of the fund, if productive from the residuary legatees, who are entitled to it, and give it to the general legatees, who are not entitled to it. Suppose a bond or note of the testator payable five years after his death without interest, the injustice of an immediate payment out of the proceeds of productive property, converted into money for that purpose, is too obvious for discussion. The executors must then, in my judgment, place the residuary legatees in the same plight and condition as if the general legacies had not been paid until they became due. On looking into the accounts, it appears that the executors, at the time of qualifying, were debtors to the estate in an amount sufficient to pay the legacies. Had that indebtedness continued they would have been chargeable with interest. If it was, in fact, paid at the time of taking letters testamentary, the sum should have been deposited or kept separate—and if it was loaned or paid to parties not entitled, interest should be charged. Under the circumstances, the executors being debtors to the estate in a sum more than sufficient to make the payment, and the legacies thus unaccountably preferred, being substantially for the purposes of this question payable to themselves, I must treat the fund as productive, and charge the executors with interest on the amount, until the expiration of one year after the letters testamentary were issued. Bradner vs. Faulkner, 2 Kiernan, 472.

By the third clause of the will the testator provided as follows: "To my half-sisters, Margaret and Bridget McLeskey, now sisters of the Academy of the Sisters of Charity, near Dubuque, in the State of Iowa, I bequeath $6,000 to each of them, to be invested in good State stock, and not transferable to the Academy, nor to any other institution, nor to any person or persons during their life." Margaret, one of the legatees, died before the testator, and I am of opinion that her legacy lapsed. There was not a bequest to the two sisters in joint tenancy, but a specified sum was given to each in severalty, so that there is no possible ground for a survivorship. The words "to each" effect a separate gift as potently as if the benefactions were contained in different clauses of the will. The provision that the legacy shall not be "transferable during life," would be utterly nugatory as a restriction upon absolute ownership is inconsistent with the previous bequest, were it not for the direction in regard to investment which devolves a trust upon the executors. A restriction upon absolute ownership may be rejected as repugnant to the nature and incidents of the estate on which it is engrafted, unless there be a valid limitation over, upon the occurrence of some designated event. (1 Jarman on Wills, 257, 268.) When there is a trust, however, and a manifest intention to modify the mode of enjoyment, the Court will strive to sustain the intention. I do not think that the testator intended to give only a life estate to these legatees. There is no disposition made of the fund after the death of the legatees. The gift itself is couched in as broad and unlimited terms as possible. There follows the direction for investment, which implies that the property shall remain in the hands of the executors, and the donees shall receive only the income. But it is well settled that a gift of the income or produce of a fund, unaccompanied by words limiting the duration of the benefaction, confers an absolute estate. (Ellen vs. Sheppard, 1 Bro., C. C. 582; Phipps vs. Chamberlaine, 4 Vesey, 53; Rawlings vs. Jennings, 13 Vesey, 39; Adamson vs. Armitage, 19 Vesey, 416; Skeich vs. Watkins, 1 Madd. 253; Clough vs. Wynne, 2 Madd. 188.)

So whatever way be taken, the same result is reached; the gift of the income is not limited as to duration, the gift of the sum itself is general, and the bequest is to be treated as designed to pass the entire property to the donees, subject to the proviso that it shall not be transferable during life. That is the only restraint upon the complete ownership, and it is not a qualification of the gift, but only a mode of enjoyment pointed out. The very fact that the power to transfer during life was excluded in terms, is indicative of a power to transfer on death being intended. Certainly, if the testator had supposed the legatees had only a life estate, he would not have established a restriction like this, for, from the nature of the case, a life-tenant has no power to transfer the principal fund. I think it was the intention that the ladies should not have any power while living, of controlling the property, that the income should always be secured to them, and at the same time they should possess a power of disposition on their decease. The decree, therefore, must provide for the investment by the executors, the payment of the income to the legatee, and of the principal, on her death, to her legal representatives.

It appears that the will which has been presented to me for construction, was executed at Paris, in September, 1853, without such formalities as are requisite to a valid disposition of real property in the State of New-York. I understand, upon the argument, that there is a previous will made by the testator in July, 1852, still existing, which was executed according to the forms of our law. It will be proper, therefore, if that instrument has not been revoked, to have it offered for probate, and if proved it will control the disposition of the testator's lands in this jurisdiction.

BROOKLYN SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Hon. Judge Birdseye.

Eliza Fisher by her next friend vs. William W. Fisher.—Judgment ordered for an absolute divorce.

Loftus Wood vs. The Poughkeepsie Mutual Fire Insurance Company.—Lease and amendments settled.

Anna H. Jarvis, Survivor, &c. vs. Aaron Sargeant Jr., and others.—Motion for attachment denied with $10 costs.

The People ex rel. Discomey vs. John L. Flake, et al.—Costs of the relator awarded against the town of Westfield, to be collected by tax and paid to the relator or his attorney; relator to have $10 costs of motion.

The People ex rel. Wm. C. Little vs. Henry A. Sampson.—Judgment for the defendant and application for an injunction denied.

☞ In our issue of the 5th we published a report of the case of Keyes vs. Moultrie and Palmer. We have since been assured that the report in question was, in some particulars, incorrect. We make this statement lest the report, uncorrected, should injure the parties concerned. Mr. Palmer was not a party to the suit, although his name appeared in the case—never was served with any process, and therefore did not, and could not, appear therein.

THE ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS IN INDIANA.—Some days since a statement was made of the arrest in Indiana, of a number of counterfeiters, said to be holding elevated positions in society, and of great consequent excitement thereupon in the State. Nothing further has been heard from there as yet, although "astounding developments" were expected and talked of. The public, however, are still looking for intelligence of a rather startling nature. The Rushville (Ind.) *Republican*, of the 30th ult., alludes to the counterfeiting affair as follows: "Our town was thrown into a sort of amazement on Friday morning of last week. Dr. J. B. Patterson, of Carthage, had been arrested the day before on charges of having sold counterfeit money, with intent to have the same put in circulation, and with having counterfeit money in his possession, with the intention of putting the same in circulation. The cases were heard on preliminary examination before Esq. Sloan on Saturday, who bound him over to answer on the charges at the next term of the Circuit Court, requiring bail in the sum of three thousand dollars.

As the cases are to undergo further judicial investigation, we do not deem it proper to give a synopsis of the testimony before the justice. Dr. Patterson is in jail on these charges. We understand he has made no effort to give the required bail."

AGRICULTURAL.

The Breadstuffs, Provisions and other Produce Markets—General Agricultural Intelligence.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE,
Thursday, Aug. 6, 1857.

The weather has been very sultry during most of the week, the receipts of Produce from the interior have been moderate; the market news from Europe has proved unfavorable to Breadstuffs, though somewhat encouraging for Provisions and Cotton; the harvest accounts continued to promise a [illegible] yield; hence, the movements of operators have been much restricted.

The reported receipts (by rivers and railroad, as well as by coastwise vessels) of Breadstuffs during the past week, amounted to 20,500 bbls. of Wheat-Flour, 12,600 bushels of Wheat, 128,000 bushels of Corn, 2,000 bushels of Rye, and 15,000 bushels of Oats, against 30,000 bbls. of Wheat-Flour, 90,000 bushels of Wheat, 210,000 bushels Corn, 6,500 bushels of Rye, and [illegible] bushels of Oats, during the preceding week; and against 63,500 bbls. of Wheat-Flour, 92,500 bushels of Wheat, 200,000 bushels of Corn, 4,500 bushels of Rye, and 16,000 bush. of Oats, during the week ending July [illegible].

The reported sales of Breadstuffs for the past week were 54,750 bbls. of Wheat-Flour, 101,650 bushels of Wheat, 251,000 bushels of Corn, and 1,600 bushels of Rye,—showing an increase of 6,300 bbls. of Wheat-Flour, 12,950 bushels of Wheat, and 10,000 bushels of Corn—with a decrease of 1,300 bushels of Rye, as compared with the reported transactions of the preceding week, which comprised 48,450 bbls. of Wheat-Flour, 88,700 bushels of Wheat, 241,000 bushels of Corn, and 3,300 bushels of Rye.

By reducing the Flour to Grain, at the usual rate of five bushels to the barrel, and adding the product to the actual amount of Grain, the reported sales of Breadstuffs during the week just closed are shown to be about 58,775 bushels more than those of the preceding week.

We subjoin a comparative statement of the reported receipts and sales of Breadstuffs for the last week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1856. Receipts.	1856. Sales.	1857. Receipts.	1857. Sales.
Flour, bbls.	70,000	65,400	20,500	54,750
Wheat, bushels	263,000	264,000	12,600	101,650
Corn, bushels	361,000	820,000	128,000	251,000
Rye, bushels	13,000	21,700	2,000	1,600
Oats, bushels	30,000	—	15,000	—
Total in bushels	1,670,000	1,046,700	367,600	[illegible]

As compared with the prices of Breadstuffs a week ago, the most needed kinds of Wheat Flour show an improvement of 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl., the market closing pretty briskly and firmly, especially for such lots as home dealers usually require. The export movement is limited and is likely to be so, while our supplies are restricted, and the advices from Europe continue adverse. Some new Southern Flour was offered on 'Change last Monday, including Richmond City Mills, at from $9 50@$10, and Petersburg Rialto Mills, at $9 50 ⅌ bbl. Wheat is not so freely offered, and though prices favored buyers early in the week, they closed with more steadiness. The demand, however, is tame, being chiefly for home use. Corn has been received and sold more liberally; prices have fallen a shade, but they leave off comparatively firm and buoyant. Oats are less abundant and are in fair request at strengthening rates. Rye is dull and down 3c. ⅌ bushel. Old is nearly out of market, and new has not commenced arriving here. Some new Rye was received and sold in Philadelphia, on Tuesday. The price realized was 95c. ⅌ bushel. Barley is still scarce and nominal. Some new fair four-rowed Canadian was exhibited on 'Change last Monday. It attracted considerable attention, being the first sample that has appeared here this season. Canada will be unusually prolific in the Barley line this harvest. The Barley Crop of this State also promises a fair average yield, considerably in excess of that of last year. A sample of it, grown in Monroe Co., has been exhibited in Albany, and another sample, grown in one of the Middle Counties of the State, was on 'Change, in this City, early in the current week. We learn that a contract was recently made in San Francisco, for 25,000 bushels California Barley, to be delivered in New-York at [illegible], at $1 26 ⅌ bushel. A sale of new four-rowed Barley has been made at Albany, for delivery on the 15th of September at $1 25 cents ⅌ bushel. A little new Rye has reached the Chicago market, where it sells at $1 10 ⅌ bushel, to distillers. New Barley is also selling there at $1 ⅌ bushel, to the same parties. The Chicago *Press* of Monday, states that: "On Saturday evening the propeller *Mayflower* sailed from this port for Buffalo with the first shipment from this city of the Wheat crop of 1857. It consisted of 1,[illegible] bags of Winter Wheat, of such a quality as is rarely equalled in any market. It is needless to state that it was raised on the fertile prairies of Illinois."

Mr. Edward Bill, broker, furnishes the annexed statement of the exports of Breadstuffs:

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND:
From September 1, 1856.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	C. Meal, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
New-York	July 21	613,924	237	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Orleans	July 17	71,296	—	551,145	[illegible]
Philadelphia	July 15	[illegible]	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore	July 23	89,528	156	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	July 24	4,306	100	15,846	[illegible]
Other Ports	July 17	18,564	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total		847,[illegible]	496	[illegible]	[illegible]
To ab't same time '56		1,424,584	5,514	6,461,579	[illegible]
To ab't same time '55		142,275	4,768	122,547	[illegible]
To ab't same time '54		1,824,686	41,009	5,962,046	[illegible]

TO THE CONTINENT.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Rye, bush.
From N.Y. to July 21, '57	212,466	1,886,778	460,946	136,175
Other Ports to last dates	245,062	947,978	148,547	17,986

Cotton appears in fair demand, at well supported prices. Our available stock of Cotton is now about 89,700 bales, against 31,900 bales same time last year. The receipts of Cotton at all the shipping ports, to latest dates this season, have been 2,891,[illegible] bales, against 3,470,420 bales to the corresponding period of last season. The total exports of Cotton from the United States, so far this season, have been 2,[illegible] bales, against 2,916,917 bales to the same time last season. The total stock on hand and on shipboard, in all the shipping ports, at the latest dates, was 84,351 bales, against 60,[illegible] bales at the same period last year. The stock in the interior towns, at the latest dates, was 14,365 bales, against 2,[illegible] bales at the corresponding period a year ago.

Provisions have been in better request, at rising prices. The receipts of the leading articles were light, and receivers manifested no eagerness to sell. Hence, those who purchased to supply their immediate wants, had to concede the prices claimed by factors.

Groceries were moderately inquired for at essentially unchanged prices,—though, towards the close, factors of Coffee and Sugars had any existing advantage. The following is a statement of the annual export of Teas from all ports in China to the United States during the six years ending June 30, 1857:

	Green.	Black.	Total lbs.
June 30, '51 to June 30, '52	28,071,073	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 30, '52 to June 30, '53	[illegible]	14,481,[illegible]	[illegible]
June 30, '53 to June 30, '54	21,712,281	11,332,[illegible]	[illegible]
June 30, '54 to June 30, '55	22,906,165	7,308,[illegible]	[illegible]
June 30, '55 to June 30, '56	[illegible]	16,277,[illegible]	[illegible]
June 30, '56 to June 30, '57	17,1[illegible]	7,913,[illegible]	[illegible]

Fish are in rather limited supply, and are quiet, yet steady. The Boston *Traveller* says: "The active demand for mackerel for shipment to California and Australia, and the comparatively small catch thus far, has caused an upward tendency in prices, and speculators are now paying for No. 2 $19 50, large 3s $[illegible], and small 3s $8 ⅌ bbl., which are higher prices than we have ever before known. Heretofore Philadelphia has controlled the market for these fish, but the New-Yorkers are now attempting to get this trade in their hands, and it is resulting very favorably to the fishermen. As new markets are being opened for shipment, an impetus will be given to this branch of business heretofore unknown. Additions are making to the fleet in all fishing ports, and upon the arrival of the bay men there is considerable competition by the New-York and Philadelphia agents, to secure their fares. Thus far the New-York agents have overbid, and secured the greatest number."

Seeds are selling slowly at old quotations. The following have been the exports of Linseed from Calcutta to the United States for six months, ending the 1st of June, 1857:

	Bags.	Pockets.
December, 1856	128,158	[illegible]
January, 1857	75,814	[illegible]
February, 1857	192,512	[illegible]
March, 1857	43,327	11,190
April, 1857	57,919	[illegible]
May, 1857	18,436	[illegible]

Wool is less active, parties differing about prices. The current receipts are light, and receivers are not anxious to sell. The London Colonial Wool sales opened on the 17th ult., and there was a numerous attendance both of home and foreign buyers. Much animation was exhibited, and in Sydney Wool an advance may be quoted of 1d.@1½d. from the concluding sales of the last series. The rise on Port Philip Wool was 1d., and fully 1d. on most kinds of Cape Wool. South Australian also realized an improvement. About 77,000 bales are offered. The sales will conclude on the 22d of August.

No other important change has occurred in other commodities.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Ericsson*, from Liverpool on the 22d ult., arrived at this port yesterday. Her news has been superseded by the *Persia*, which brought advices three days later.

The official correspondence between Lord CLARENDON and Lord NAPIER, founded upon dispatches from the British Consul at St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, goes to show that the schooner *N. Hand*, which left this port in July, 1856, with provisions for the starving people of those Islands, made her benevolent mission the cover for engaging in the Slave-trade. After landing her cargo at St. Vincent, her Captain stated that the vessel was bound to the Island of St. Jago, and thence to the West Indies; she was, however, boarded off the Congo in August, by a British cruiser, the *Teazer*, under circumstances that excited suspicion, but having been allowed to depart, it is alleged she took on board 200 slaves from Cabeca de Cobra, with which she escaped. The particulars of this piratical traffic, under cover of philanthropy, are thus brought officially to the notice of our Government.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention met at Columbus yesterday, and nominated H. B. PAYNE for Governor, W. H. LYTLE for Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. MORGAN for State Treasurer, and J. BANNAN for Secretary of State. The Administration of President BUCHANAN was indorsed.

The examination in the case of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM was continued yesterday, and the evidence closed on the part of the people. The accused, by the advice of her counsel, declined to submit to a physical examination; but the physicians who attended for that purpose testified that she was apparently in good health, and that no evidence of a recent delivery had been afforded to them. The preliminary examination of the accused, prescribed by the Statute, is appointed to be held this morning, and her counsel has been notified to attend. There was little else talked about yesterday but this affair. In another column will be found an abundance of curious information concerning parties whose names have come before the public in this connection, and some very strange facts that are new and important.

The late murder at Navesink has assumed a new and singular phase. The innocence of DONNELLY, to whom MOSES laid his death, is now claimed, and strongly urged by many who heretofore believed him guilty. On Monday last, the body of MOSES was exhumed at Chapel Hill Graveyard, and another autopsy made by Dr. FENNELL, of this City. The wound inflicted on the throat was found not to have been sufficient to cause death, had prompt and proper steps been taken. A wound was found too upon the arm, indicating that a struggle must have taken place. It is claimed that DONNELLY being a medical student, was sufficiently versed in surgery to know where to strike the throat fatally, and the wound, in the arm shows that much blood must have been shed, yet no blood was found upon any of DONNELLY's clothing. The direct accusation of MOSES against DONNELLY is accounted for by supposing the former to be greatly excited, and that seeing DONNELLY first he accused him. It is even claimed that the man may have committed suicide while temporarily deranged, and that under hallucination he laid the deed on DONNELLY.

ALEXANDER BOYD, who was shot by a burglar in West Eighteenth street on Tuesday morning, was alive last evening though it was thought he could not live till morning. A young man, named WM. HENRY MUNDY, was arrested yesterday on suspicion of being one of the burglars by whom the murder was committed. On reaching his home a bloody coat was found, corresponding with the one said to have been worn by the murderer. The prisoner says this coat was given him by CAMPBELL, (previously arrested,) who got blood on it while engaged in a fight a few nights since. The prisoners, three in number, are held for an examination.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening, it was decided to agree with the Board of Aldermen in defending the benevolent ladies who have originated the Child's Hospital, from actions at law on the part of Messrs. BRAVOORT and ODELL, who deny the right of the Corporation to the land on which the new building is in course of erection. A Committee having awarded General JACKSON's gold box to Major GARRETT W. DYKEMAN, it was proposed to appropriate $1,500 for a festive celebration on the 14th of September, the anniversary of the entrance of the American army into Mexico. The matter was referred, as a thing of course, to the Committee of Finance, who will report.

The Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners met again yesterday, but made no progress towards the election of a new Commissioner. After taking 114 votes they had a private consultation of 20 minutes' duration, but did not come to any satisfactory arrangement. They are to try it again to-day.

At the Chamber of Commerce yesterday a communication from the New-York Warehousing Company transmitting a copy of their charter and asking the attention of the Chamber to it, was referred to a special committee. A resolution was adopted, appointing a committee to examine into and report the commercial and postal advantages of the new route from this city to New-Orleans and the modes by which it might be still further developed and concentrated upon this City. A letter from a gentleman in Havana, making statements in relation to the yellow fever in that place, and recommending the establishment of an American Hospital there, was laid on the table to be called up at a future meeting.

An additional panel of 250 Jurors was ordered yesterday, in the Court of Sessions, by Recorder SMITH, for the trial of MICHAEL CANCEMI, the Italian charged with the murder of EUGENE ANDERSON, the policeman. He was arraigned yesterday, and pleaded "Not Guilty." His trial will commence on Monday, the 17th inst. Messrs. ASHMEAD, late District-Attorney in Pennsylvania, (Eastern District,) BLANKMAN, of this City, and FRANZOLINI, have been assigned by the Court as his counsel.

Six more witnesses were examined yesterday before Coroner CRANE, at Hoboken, in the inquest in the case of young TOMPKINS, who was so severely injured at the house of prostitution No. 8 Mulberry-street, on Saturday night last, that he died shortly afterwards. The evidence thus far gives no positive clue to the murderers. The case stands adjourned till Saturday, when probably the evidence will be closed. Meanwhile, the landlady of the house, the barkeeper, and one of the girls, have been arrested on suspicion of being the murderers, and held on bail to wait the termination of the inquest.

Mayor WOOD has been sued in the Fourth District Court, before Judge ANDERSON, for a policeman's pay. JAMES DUNNING brings the suit as the assignee of SAMUEL T. MARTZ, for services rendered by him as a policeman, from May 23 to June 22, 1857, amounting at $700 a year, to $72 44. Counsel for the defence moved to dismiss the suit, and gave seven different reasons for so doing. Decision reserved.

There was something of an excitement yesterday, at the City Hall, occasioned by the appearance of a constable with an execution against the City, and determined to levy on the City property. His first intention was to take the portrait of Senator SEWARD from the Governor's room, but finally he came down to "old HAYS," the noted thief-catcher, in Mr. VALENTINE's room, and carried him off to the office of an auctioneer.

In the Surrogate's Court, yesterday, in the matter of the will of PATRICK MCLESKY, a point of law in reference to guardianship of minors was decided. The testator bequeathed a legacy of $15,000 to a minor residing in Italy. The Surrogate decides that the guardian must be appointed in this country. This will was executed in Paris in 1854, without the formalities requisite to a valid disposition of real property in the State of New-York; and it appearing that a previous will, made in 1852, executed according to the forms of our law, is still in existence, the Surrogate reserves decision upon other points until this latter is offered for probate.

The celebrated bark *Panchita*, which has been in the custody of the United States Marshal since she was delivered here by the British prize crew from the coast of Africa, yesterday slipped out of his hands through an informality in the body of the writ under which Judge BETTS was entertaining a motion for her discharge. The return day of the process was July 28, but as the Marshal had forgotten to publish the notice, the counsel for the prosecution caused the date of return to be altered to Aug. 4. As this was not done by consent of the Judge—by a Clerk or Deputy—the motion for the discharge was granted, upon the ground of informality in the body of the writ. This does not prevent a new libel from being filed, which it is probable will be done.

Yesterday, Mr. GRAHAM moved before Judge DAVIES to vacate the writ *de lunatico inquirendo*, which had been granted by the Judge a few days previously for the purpose of inquiring into the alleged lunacy of Mrs. MARIA E. B. HOPKINS. Affidavits were read on each side, and the motion was argued at length. Decision reserved.

Two river thieves, named JOHN MUNICH and ROGER COSTELLO, were held in Brooklyn yesterday to answer a charge of stealing $800 worth of coffee from the ship *John Boughton*, lying at lower Quarantine.

Street-Cleaning by the City Inspector.

City-Inspector MORTON by no means belongs to the Tite Barnacle family. If the Mayor, or the Common Council, or the public, "want to know," it is evident he is perfectly willing to tell them. He is not one of that taciturn school, in the Circumlocution Office, which believes that the best "way not to do it" is to hold one's tongue and look wise, but adopts the more characteristic policy of deluging his interrogators with a flood of words. Day before yesterday Mr. MORTON sent to the Common Council his reply to the question, which has been unceasingly asked since the 1st of June, why he has not advertised for contracts to clean the streets. It was proximately elicited by a communication from Mayor WOOD, calling attention to the renewal of Eblingism in street matters, of which the Mayor says: "It was supposed that we had reached the utmost extent to which official imprudence or profligacy could go; but I find there is yet a lower depth." Mr. EBLING, similarly circumstanced, would have pursued the corrupt tenor of his way, unruffled and undisturbed, so long as plunder on the one hand afforded him compensation for the abuse on the other. Not so his more pugnacious successor. He will not hear that patient camel, the tax-paying community, groan under its unprecedented burden, without at least pricking him sharply for daring to make his complaints audible, and, if unable, with entire truth, to plead "Not Guilty" to the charge of violating the law, avails himself of the privilege of abusing somebody equally delinquent with himself.

It is necessary to remark, in order to do the City Inspector full justice, that but a very minute portion of the document, addressed by him to the Common Council, has any other than a very remote relation to the subject of which it professes to treat. What the public want to know is, whether Mr. MORTON has or has not the legal right to clean the streets of the City "on his own hook" at the rate of $600,000 *per annum?* If by any law or want of law this monstrous power really belongs to him, the only remedy which the community have for the abuse is to agitate for ameliorated legislation at the earliest possible moment. If, however, the prerogatives assumed by Mr. MORTON are in distinct violation of the Charter, he ought not to be permitted to pursue his ill-judged course for an hour; nor can we reconcile with their duty the conduct of the Comptroller and Mayor in signing warrants for the sums which he may call for from the City Treasury. The last warrant was for $12,000 for cleaning and removing ashes and garbage from thirteen Wards *for two weeks!* This is at the rate of $528,000, in one year, for the whole twenty-two Wards, exclusive of boatage. Mr. MORTON answers that it would not *always* cost so much, and that the aggregate expenditure would be less. And not only is there no reason to suppose it would be less, but the probabilities are that, when the season of mud, ice and snow comes, we should have it proved to us that it must inevitably be more.

Something less than the first half of the City Inspector's communication, is devoted to mingled flings at the Mayor, and unqualified and very exaggerated censure of the conduct of the contractors who were authorized to clean the streets, up to the time when Mr. MORTON took them in charge. What on earth has all this mass of verbiage got to do with the matter? How can the misconduct of Messrs. REYNOLDS, and others, justify Mr. MORTON in breaking the law? A little less than the latter half of the communication is equally taken up with details, wholly extraneous to the real issue. Palpably erroneous conclusions are drawn from insufficient premises, and the gist of much of the argument they affect to present is, that the conduct of the City Inspector is irreproachable, because that of Mr. EBLING and others was abominable! Sandwiched into a narrow space, in the middle of the document, is to be found the little which Mr. MORTON really ought to have said, and this little completely overthrows his own case. It may be summed up as follows: That the Common Council passed resolutions some weeks ago authorizing the City Inspector to clean the streets; but directing him simultaneously to advertise for proposals for contracts; that the Mayor neither signed, nor returned these resolutions; and that the Corporation Counsel thereupon instructed him—the City Inspector—that he had no "authority to proceed" upon them. This is clear enough, and is, doubtless correct, but what then? If these resolutions became of no effect, through the culpable neglect of Mayor WOOD, in not signing them, what was the duty of Mr. MORTON in the premises? Evidently to go on as though they never had existed, and to *advertise for contracts as required by the Charter.* This was the ONLY condition upon which Mr. FLAGG consented to pay for the street cleaning, even in that portion of the City where it was most needed; but this is what Mr. MORTON, for manifest reasons, has incorrigibly persisted in not doing. In no case is it true, as he pretends, that "*before* his Department can advertise for proposals, it is required that the Common Council shall prepare the specifications, and that the same shall be perfected by the Counsel to the Corporation." There is no such "*before*" in the Charter, nor was there in the Common Council resolutions, which fell to the ground through Mayor WOOD's blameworthy neglect of his duty.

It is only *after the contracts have been awarded* that the specification item requires to be considered at all, and then not by the City Inspector, but by the Corporation Counsel. It is not possible to invent a quibble by which Mr. MORTON can be imagined to have anything to do with the matter, in such a way as to prevent his advertising as here required. This is so plain that the second resolution of the Common Council, to which Mr. MORTON refers, speaks of the specifications for street cleaning as for future consideration, *after* the proposals should have been received. It says: "The same to be done by contract and under such specifications as *may be* directed by the Common Council."

It is not for us to consider how far the City Inspector may be blinded by political or personal interest, in the course he is pursuing, or how far he may labor under a delusion with respect to his duty. To the public it is clear that in not advertising for contracts to clean the streets, he is either "violating or evading the provisions" of the Charter; and the 40th section of that instrument enacts that "any officer of the City Government" who shall do so "shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, in addition to the penalties imposed by law, shall forfeit his office, and be excluded for ever after from receiving or holding any office under the City Charter." It is to be hoped, however, that prompt resistance on the part of the Mayor and Comptroller will prevent the mischief from going further than it has already extended.

Convenient Orators.

There is a town in Massachusetts called Westfield. This is a piece of intelligence for which we expect our readers to be grateful, for, we venture to say, there is not one in ten of them ever heard it before.

Yet, it is a pleasant town this of Westfield. Westward its fields slope in the sunlight—all elms shadow its broad walks, its spacious greens, its square, its neat lawns. Whoever travels from Berkshire eastward, rejoices extremely at the sight of Westfield, for it is a godly and goodly place.

But the glory and majesty of Westfield lay in its whips. Whoever had been badly beaten in all lands added to the glory of Westfield, for Westfield made whips, as Gloucester makes cheese, or as Lynn makes shoes, and Westfield asks no questions after sale.

Nay, a rice crop has been the fuller for the whips of Westfield—nay, a cotton-hand has felt the string of Massachusetts' hide when he loitered in the furrows.

So it was but natural that when Westfield invited a distinguished speaker to address it, Westfield should expect an oration of the "regular sort." It is not your men of genius who are popular at once. But your men of whims, caprice, and energy, never lose sight of these qualities—they are the Roman cement of existence.

The occasion of the oration was the triennial meeting of the Westfield Annual Association; and the persons who invited Mr CURTIS to make the address to them were, of course, perfectly well informed as to the political opinions of that gentleman, and from his having done so last year in his orations before several literary associations, they had every reason to believe that he would again improve the opportunity of infusing his opinions into his addresses this year. But he was expected, it seems, to speak after the manner of other men, and to pass with them into the "dusky crypt of darkened things and faces." But Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS objected. He had certain truths to speak, and he spoke them. Possibly he made overstatements. What of that? Was he not asked to say what he thought, and to say it as strongly as he could?

We learn from the Springfield *Argus*, that, when a vote of thanks was offered to the orator for his production and services, Mr. LOOMIS, of Boston, entered his protest against any thanks being offered to him, believing that a portion of the sentiments contained in his oration were unjust, uncalled for, and unworthy of being uttered before an educational association, made up of individuals from various sections of the Union.

The *Argus* volunteers the remark that "Mr. LOOMIS, by his well-timed remarks, administered a well-merited rebuke to the wolf in sheep's clothing, who thus avails himself of opportunities to scatter his higher-law doctrines, and law-defying sentiments." But the force of Mr. LOOMIS' objurgations will be somewhat lessened by the information which we gather from a Boston paper, that he is a Custom-House Officer, and his object was to make himself secure in his place.

Mr. LOOMIS protested—yea, even to the face of the wicked orator himself—against the vote of thanks usually administered to the orators of Westfield on festival occasions. Why should they thank Mr. CURTIS? Had he not outraged the name of the President, and spoken disrespectfully of the Attorney-General? Had he not inconveniently made a disturbance when he ought to have promoted peace, and sent everybody home kind and happy, and with a good digestion? This was the duty Westfield expected him to do. This duty all small towns expect of all considerable men. The Winter's lecture, and the Summer's oration, have become institutions, and all innovators upon them are nonconformists of the worst school.

What Mr. CURTIS said that so outraged the tender sensibilities of the Custom-House Officer, we are not yet informed. Probably the cruel operator means to try his electrical battery on other mortal men and women, before returning to the charge at Westfield. But whatever he may do, or not do—whomsoever he may bamboozle or not bamboozle, we may be sure that his operations will be well combined, and his oration, if he make one, worthy of himself and of the occasion; for to a powerful man, who is prepared for distinction, all events turn a golden side, and wears a splendor of hope that to a saturnine man seems inconceivable.

The New Commander-in-Chief in India.

The man who of all others was the fittest to have undertaken the suppression of the mutiny in India, and who was able to do more with Sepoys than any other General of his time, Sir CHARLES NAPIER, the conqueror of Scinde, is now no more. Ten years ago, when great danger threatened the Anglo-Indian Empire, all eyes were turned to him as the last and best card in a desperate game. The Sikh campaign was opened ominously on the bloody field of Chillianwallah, and the prestige the madcap impetuosity of Lord GOUGH had lost, the sterner, though no less brilliant genius of "old CHARLEY" was called on to restore. Broken in health, crippled with wounds, with means impoverished during fifty years of active service, smarting under the ingratitude of the Company whose vast territory he had enormously increased, he, nevertheless, embarked at twenty-four hours notice, and during the short period in which he held the command of the army, though the fighting was over before he reached his post, he did inestimable service by his denunciations of the follies and abuses to which, there is no doubt, much of the present troubles owe their origin. NAPIER's comments upon the proceedings of many of the Courts-martial held during his last stay in India, and his farewell address to the officers on leaving it, were documents which any one who wants to study the causes of what is now taking place in Bengal, would do well to peruse. Coming from any other living man, those seething denunciations of folly and extravagance, of inattention to military duties, and of other objects of ambition than the comforts and efficiency of the regiment, would have laid the writer open to the charge of presumption, and his lessons to that of hypocrisy or exaggeration; but NAPIER's career from the day on which he fell with eight wounds in front on the heights of Corunna to that on which he won at Moodkee a battle to rank with Plassy and Inkermann, had been too nobly simple, and too terribly earnest, to make his preaching lack force or point. No man could so well advise a young soldier in active service as he who had seen half a century of war. None could warn a gay ensign of his dangers so effectually as the gray-headed veteran, who had grown great and famous by a life of labor, and hardship, and poverty. When he died, four years ago, in the old manor-house in Hampshire, with the colors of his regiment waving before his closing eyes, England lost the only man whom the public *knew* to be equal to every crisis which needed bravery, skill and judgment.

Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, we learn by the last mail, has been selected for the duty, for which NAPIER was chosen in the Sikh War. The Government has called on him to save India. Against him, it has been urged that, though he has seen a great deal of fighting, he has never yet had the opportunity of proving himself capable of conducting operations on a great scale, of conceiving wide combinations and leading them to a successful and concentrated issue. The facts are certainly all against him, but the presumptions are all in his favor. He has never commanded anything larger than a division, it is true, but there is not supposed to be a better General of division. He has been fifty years in the army, and has served in all quarters of the globe. So long ago as 1808 he was one of the forlorn hope at the storming of Badajos in the Peninsular War—an enterprise in which success was won by the loss of two thousand men out of the five thousand of which the storming party was composed, and all this in a breach not more than twenty feet wide. India, China, Australia, have all of them been, since Waterloo, the scene of services which place him among the first soldiers of the age. At Alma he led the Highlanders against the terraced batteries by which the slopes were lined, with a vigor which would have been admirable in a man of thirty, and was astonishing in a veteran of seventy. Dismounting from his horse, he put himself at the head of the brigade, sword in hand, in true Highland fashion, took off his cap and waved on his men to the assault, shouting out in a way that revived a thousand memories of the old glories of the clans, "Follow me, my lads! None but Highland bonnets here!" and climbed the heights amidst a rain of shot, and entered the batteries in a rush. At Inkermann he was not actually engaged, owing to the fact that he was performing the important duty which he was left to discharge during the remainder of the Winter, of protecting the town of Balaklava from all attacks on the side of Baidar, such as that of Gen. LIPRANDI on the 25th of October. On that morning he performed, with one of the Highland Regiments, an exploit which almost rivaled the charge of the Six Hundred, and which, if it was rash, at least proved the pluck of the men, no less than the confidence of the General. He received the first charge of the Russian cavalry—made before the Scots Greys had had time even to saddle their horses—in line, without even attempting to form a square, and repulsed them by three volleys, before they had approached within three hundred yards. Had the manœuvre not succeeded, he would, in all probability, have been tried by Court-martial for breach of the regulations; as it was he was gravely censured; but in war successful boldness is one of the tests of genius.

At the last assault on Sebastopol, after the attack on the Redan on the morning of the 8th of September had failed, his division was mustered to repeat the attempt at daylight on the following morning. It was composed of the flower of the British army, of the veteran troops who had marched up the slopes of the Alma—"*comme des murailles rouges*," as ST. ARNAUD remarked—but who by their position at Balaklava had escaped most of the Winter hardships. The retreat of the Russians during the night deprived them of the glory of the trial, and, in all likelihood, saved Sir COLIN CAMPBELL for a more important duty. A month afterwards he assembled his division in a hollow square on the heights of Camara, rode into the centre and took a last farewell of them, and, as he then thought, of active service, in a simple and manly speech, which moved two-thirds of the men to tears. His fifty years of battle and storm were closed, and they and he, he said, would march and fight no more together. The remainder of his life he intended to spend in retirement, and the next trumpet which should rouse him would be the last that would ever sound.

His promised repose has been rudely broken in upon, and though still a hale and hearty man, it is hard to believe that the responsibilities and labors of the task he has undertaken will not prove too much for him. Of his fitness for it, there can be no doubt. It is of far more importance for all the purposes of his present service, that he should be a man of vigor, energy, determination, and foresight, than that he should have directed operations on a large scale in the field. There will be no elaborate manœuvering between the troops and the mutineers. What is wanted in the General-in-Chief in India at present, most of all, is the art of inspiring confidence in those whom he commands. The importance of this quality in the present position of the European troops and residents, cannot be overrated, and no man possesses it in a higher degree than CAMPBELL. His personal popularity in the Army is immense. He unites the stolid endurance of the Anglo-Saxon with the fire of the Gael. There is no doubt that he would have been appointed to the Command of the Army in the Crimea after Lord RAGLAN's death, but for his notorious antipathy to the French, which he never sought to disguise, and which, with him, was no doubt a tradition of early life.

He goes out, one of the best of a grand generation, all of them sprung from the people, and risen into eminence in spite of the cold shade of aristocracy. GOUGH and HARDINGE and SMITH and NAPIER, and most of the heroes of the Peninsular war, and of the recent campaigns in India, were men of comparatively obscure origin and small means. They were produced by a great crisis, and after long lives of toil and success, have mostly disappeared. CAMPBELL is one of the last, and is, in many respects, the noblest Roman of them all.

A TEN-STRIKE FOR TAX-PAYERS.—Deputy Sheriff VULTEE, with his accustomed suavity, yesterday levied upon certain City property to answer an execution against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, on a judgment of *one hundred and ninety-nine thousand and two dollars.* The lucky suitor is ROBERT W. LOWBER, who sued the City for the price of his alleged sale of a market site. The referee on whose report the judgment was entered, is Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES. The attorney for the plaintiff is JAMES M. BARBOUR, Esq., and that for the defendant RICHARD BUSTEED, Corporation Counsel. That the plaintiff should sue is not astonishing; that the referee should give judgment is not remarkable, because, undoubtedly, the necessary evidence was furnished, but that (as we are informed is the fact) the Corporation Counsel should allow the time for an appeal to absolutely and irrevocably pass, and thus make a Special Term judgment *final* is a matter which, if true, calls for serious investigation.

Death of James C. Dobbin.

The sad forebodings with which the friends of the late Secretary of the Navy bade him farewell on his departure from Washington for home in March last have been realized. JAMES C. DOBBIN is no more. The mournful intelligence will be received with unfeigned sorrow wherever the American flag floats—for the name of the illustrious deceased was honored throughout the Mercantile as well as the National Marine. In the Navy—over whose interests he presided during the Administration of President PIERCE—he was respected and loved by all. It may be doubted whether any other Secretary of the Navy ever became so popular in the service as he, or was followed in his retirement by such sincere regrets. Mr. DOBBIN was little known, in this section of the Union at least, until he entered the Cabinet of President PIERCE, although he had previously served a term in Congress. During his administration of the Navy Department he was distinguished by the boldness of his attacks on long-standing abuses, and the earnestness of his recommendations for reforms calculated to elevate the standard of the American Marine. When he entered upon his duties he found it almost impossible to obtain men to man the national ships. Looking for the cause of this difficulty, and a plan of relief, he soon saw the necessity of holding out to the sailor some encouragement, in the way of more pay, better treatment, and rewards for long and faithful service. His recommendations to that effect were, in part, adopted by Congress, and the result is an abundance of seamen, of a much better class than were found on board our national ships four years ago.

Others of his suggestions remain unacted upon, but the advancing tide of public sentiment is sure, at no distant day, to give them success, and so add to the laurels adorning his tomb. To corporeal punishment he was always decidedly opposed, and to his earnest and unyielding hostility to every effort for its restoration the Navy is indebted for the fair trial which the experiment of its abolition has received. In all his official acts, Mr. DOBBIN was governed by earnest convictions of duty, which no personal considerations could induce him to evade in the slightest degree. Among the noblest marks which he left behind him are the six new steam frigates, authorized upon his suggestion, and constructed under his direction. The fulfillment of the order of Congress in that connection was to him a matter of deep concern, and he gave it the most careful personal attention. No detail of the models or plans proposed escaped his attention. The result of his supervisory labors was the production of vessels which do honor to the American name wherever they are found.

In manner, Mr. DOBBIN was exceedingly affable. His amiability of disposition won all who were brought in contact with him; and even those officers who are most aggrieved by his agency in the establishment of the Naval Retiring Board, never fail to speak of him with profoundest respect. During the last year of his public service, he was troubled much by a bronchial affection, resulting in complete loss of his voice. He was urged by personal friends to retire from labor and seek relief in a more genial clime; but his earnest desire that the Cabinet of which he was a member should remain intact until the expiration of the Administration impelled him to remain at his post, until, as the result proves, it was too late. He returned to Fayetteville, N. C., after the inauguration of Mr. BUCHANAN, where he has been rapidly sinking, and on Tuesday last died. If we mistake not, he was about forty years of age. His wife died a number of years ago; but he has left several children—some of them quite young—to mourn their irreparable loss.

I. O. OF O. F.—The annual election of the Grand Lodge of Southern New-York was held last evening. The largest number of votes was polled that has been cast for several years. The result was as follows:

FOR GRAND MASTER:

Abram Lent, of No. 40	208
Robert Adams, of No. 31	110

FOR DEPUTY GRAND MASTER:

C. C. Pinckney, of No. 60	201
H. Bremer, of No. 239	200

FOR GRAND WARDEN:

George Smith, of No. 30	269
J. C. Graham, of No. 35	143

FOR GRAND SECRETARY:

John J. Davies, of No. 1	303
F. W. Harring, of No. 190	57
M. B. Pitts, of No. 47	42

FOR GRAND TREASURER:

Jacob Russell, of No. 23	29

FOR GRAND REPRESENTATIVE:

John G. Claytor, of No. 1	[illegible]

Promenade Concerts.

Mr. STUART, of Wallack's Theatre, (with whose pluck and luck appear to be convertible terms,) initiated a new enterprise for the entertainment of the public last night, assisted by his early associate, Mr. DION BOUCICAULT. This time it is a musical speculation, appealing to a very large class in a very popular way, and at unusually popular prices. It is destined, we fancy, to turn out, like most of Mr. STUART's undertakings, unequivocally successful. The experiment certainly deserves that result, and was attended with it last night.

The Academy of Music has been fitted up in an effective manner, and those who are disposed to promenade will, on most occasions, have ample opportunities for doing so, although the crowd rendered it a little difficult last night. The problem is not yet solved whether our audiences have yet arrived at a perception of the advantages of listening to music on their legs like the English, or whether an indolent preference for chairs and stools is more in accordance with their taste. The promenade portion of the floor during JULLIEN's concerts generally presented a mangey appearance, and was scrupulously avoided. This was to be regretted, for nothing is more pleasing to the eye than the nicely-timed motions of a well-dressed crowd. Several bold dashes were made last night in the right direction, and, notwithstanding JULLIEN's failure, we believe that Mr. STUART will finally succeed in making the promenade fashionable.

Nothing can be more picturesquely beautiful than the appearance of the house as it first strikes the spectator on entering from the lobbies. It is in itself one of those peculiar treats which can be afforded only in a city of wealth and refinement. The magnificent proportions of the Academy, heightened by the perspective afforded by the open stage, ornamented with an orchestra which blazes like a gem in its centre, and rendered radiant by masses of gay millinery and pyramids of happy faces, present a spectacle of peculiar fascination. The decorations of the house have been executed under the direct superintendence of Mr. BOUCICAULT, a gentleman of taste and judgment in such matters. He has certainly been eminently successful in producing a *coup d'œil* of surpassing loveliness, without, in the least degree, sacrificing the practical requirements of this species of entertainment. There is ample room for promenading, resting, taking refreshment, reading the news, and the hundred other things which are somehow expected to be done at promenade concerts.

The orchestra (which is extremely handsome) numbers a hundred and twenty performers, and is backed up with a large Cathedral organ from the manufactory of Mr. HENRY ERBEN. The musical forces are divided equally into choristers and instrumentalists, the former being placed below the latter, and presenting a pleasing contrast by reason of their white dresses. The vocal department is intended, we presume, to be the leading feature of these entertainments,—a novelty, if not an improvement on Promenade Concerts in general. Of eleven pieces in the programme last night seven were vocal and four instrumental. This, in our opinion, is more than a fair proportion. The instrumental pieces should predominate, because they alone are useful for promenade purposes. However, novelties must have a fair trial before their merits can be determined, and the "Choral Opera," as interpreted last night, seemed to give general satisfaction. It is certainly a happy idea to give the best ensemble pieces from the best operas, and it can be done well with the powerful orchestra and chorus under Mr. STOEPEL's direction.

The programme opened with MEHUL's somewhat old-fashioned overture to the *Chasse du Jeune Henri*. After which the pieces were executed in the following order: The "Miserere," from the last act of "Trovatore," excellently rendered in every respect, (Soloists Miss SIMON, a very pleasing singer, and Signor ARNOLDI;) 3. The "Hyacinth Waltz," cleanly and gracefully played, and one of KOENIG's best compositions; 4. The Brindisi from the "Traviata" (Solos by Mlle. SPINOLA and Signor ARNOLDI;) 5. Song "We met by chance" (sung tamely by Miss SIMON, too slow, and as if she did not understand the words); 6. Extracts from "Les Huguenots," a barking composition of Quadrille from "Ernani;" 8. Scottish Melody, sung by Miss ANNIE [illegible] in character, and honored with a double encore; 9. Scena from "Sonnambula," pleasingly and artistically sung by Miss SPINOLA, with full orchestra and chorus; 10. Comic German Quartet, capitally rendered and encored; 11. Goodwood Galop by the orchestra.

The conductor, Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL, is a young man who has waited patiently for his opportunity, and seems determined to improve. He displayed some of the very best qualities of a conductor last night, and kept all his forces in complete control. There was not a single hitch in the performance, and some of the operatic *ensembles* were given with a degree of precision that puts to shame some more pretentious efforts of last season. New-York has certainly found a new and valuable conductor in Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL.

When the doors were opened, there was a rush which completely flooded the house, and swamped the reserved rights of the fifty-cent patrons. During the evening the aisles and balconies became densely crowded, but the motion of the promenaders kept the house cool and comfortable. The experiment of a cheap and good musical entertainment has, we think, resulted in complete success. Nothing has ever been attempted in New-York half so good, at double the price. We trust that Messrs. STUART and BOUCICAULT will be amply rewarded for their enterprise.

The Rival Street Commissioners—Present Situation of Affairs.

There is considerable misapprehension as to the bearing of Judge DAVIES' decision in refusing to grant a *certiorari* last Tuesday. The cause of his then action in the matter was in order to afford sufficient time for Mr. DEVLIN to show cause why the *certiorari* should not be granted, and proceedings were thereupon merely postponed until Saturday.

Judge INGRAHAM's decision in the Devlin *habeas corpus* case does not at all affect Mr. CONOVER or his rights, but simply releases Mr. DEVLIN from arrest. The question of right to the office has not come before Judge INGRAHAM; he had necessarily to assume that the Governor of the State had no power to appoint, and that, in consequence, Mr. CONOVER had no legal title to the office, or he could not have shown that Judge PEABODY possessed no jurisdiction in the premises. The Contempt case will be argued on Saturday before him, and he will probably give then his decision on the Injunction.

As regards the release of Mr. DEVLIN, by Judge INGRAHAM, it is highly probable that the motion for his discharge would have come from Mr. CONOVER's counsel next week, and the Judge's decision has, consequently, merely hastened matters.

Mr. DEVLIN declines stating anything as to his movements whilst nominally under charge of the Sheriff. He says that he has not passed his nights at home, and thinks it is nobody's business as to where he did pass them. He is emphatically noncommittal on the subject, and would give no information to the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, while he astonished us by announcing as having "advocated CONOVER's claim all along." Whilst under the aforesaid nominal custody of the Sheriff, Mr. DEVLIN has merely attended to his own private business, and has not attempted to interfere with anything connected with the Street Commissioner's office.

Mr. CONOVER has transacted the business of the Department without interruption for some time past, having had full access to the books and papers and all other required facility. He has, also, obtained a complete new set of books, and in these all his transactions have been entered from the time of his appointment. He has not, hitherto, done any advertising in connection with the Department.

Mr. FIELD has been out of town for some time, but returned yesterday.

Personal.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking Office of the American-European Express and Exchange Company in Paris, from July 16 to July 23, 1857:

E. Littlejohn, J. A. Van Bossick, L. W. Kip, Jr., H. Barnard, R. F. Beekman, C. F. Halsey, S. H. Dixey, John C. Hunter, W. B. Allen, W. S. Roberts, E. E. Hall, F. Rector Smith, [illegible], T. M. Ingraham, M. D., G. L. Trask, J. M. Ficke and lady, G. A. McDonald, L. Pigmaine and lady, George Dickey, F. A. Abbot and lady, Chas. Beebe, G. V. Smith, C. F. Bates, C. L. Shavington, [illegible] Hunter, Geo. Opdyke and family, S. D. Stryker, Jr., T. Brooks and lady, New-York; E. Ames, F. B. Miles, C. S. Lee, James M. Sewell, Md.; A. Benson, Jr., [illegible] Peaslee, Dr. O. H. Partridge, E. A. Page, H. Lawrence and lady, L. J. Kirk, J. H. Dunn, W. [illegible], Jr., T. Lee, Penn.; W. E. Barker, W. Mackay, Mass.; Wm. Lilley, Ohio; Mrs. W. P. Hunt, Dr. M. A. Fortan and wife, Mo.; G. B. Guthbert, S. C.

Rev. MIRON WINSLOW, D. D., the venerable missionary of the American Board from India, returned to his field of labor, embarking in the steamer of the 18th instant.

REPEAL MEETING IN THE ELEVENTH WARD.

RESOLUTIONS.

A Rhetorical Letter from Mayor Wood.

A large meeting of the Democrats of the Eleventh Ward and others opposed to the acts recently passed by the late Legislature, and in favor of their repeal, was held last evening in the hall over Union Market, in Houston-street.

Jeremiah [illegible], M. D., occupied the chair, and the following list of officers was presented to the meeting, and unanimously adopted:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

[illegible] Acker,	Jacob Schneider,
Patrick McGuire,	Frederick [illegible],
Nathan Reed,	John Leaner,
John Donnelly,	Michael [illegible],
Edward Weeks,	John Hart.

SECRETARIES.

Thomas [illegible], Lewis [illegible].

The following letter of apology for being absent was read from Mayor Wood:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1857.

DEAR SIR: Your invitation to attend and address a meeting of citizens opposed to the unjust and iniquitous laws recently passed by the Legislature, would be heartily responded to if consistent with the rule established for the government of my conduct in such matters.

I do not deem it in keeping with the dignity of the position of Mayor, for that officer to address the public meetings of a political character, but I should be recreant to my duty, if any mere notion of propriety prevented a free expression of opinion upon a subject so intimately connected with the welfare and interests of the people of New-York.

It is therefore that I sympathize with the general indignation against these tyrannical enactments which exist not only here but throughout the State. In common with all except the narrow party who assented to his Black Republican tools, I heartily denounce and condemn these laws, and shall never cease opposition until they are stricken from the statute books and their authors and defenders consigned to an ignominious political death.

Therefore citizens of the Eleventh Ward, so often distinguished in hard-fought battles for equal rights, I implore you to stand firm in this contest.

As your household has been invaded by an impertinent foreign power, so must you not only resist their usurpations, but carry the enemy's camp even into the Black Republican's stronghold.

Very respectfully, &c.,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

To Messrs. ROBBINS & Co., Committee.

Loud cheers were given for Mayor WOOD.

The following resolutions were then read and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The political and civil rights of the City of New-York have been grossly trampled upon by the Legislature of the State, in the enactment of laws repugnant to the feelings of our citizens, insulting to the position and importance of the Metropolis of this Union, and demanding the severest censure of all who value and regard their local and fundamental rights and privileges; and

Whereas, It has become necessary that the various Wards should rise in their might, and, by expression, vindicate their claims as a free and sovereign people; and, feeling keenly the outrages to which the citizens of the Eleventh Ward are compelled to submit, by the arbitrary and tyrannical laws forced upon our people by a treacherous and unscrupulous Legislature; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Democratic citizens of the Eleventh Ward, do most solemnly protest against the oppressive, unjust and obnoxious laws affecting the local interests of this City, as passed by the last corrupt Legislature—more particularly the Metropolitan Police Bill and the License Bill—as contrary to the principles of freedom, tending to break down the Constitution of the State, and to render a quiet and peaceable City turbulent, disaffected and lawless.

Resolved, That we do heartily indorse the action of FERNANDO WOOD, the Chief Magistrate of this City, in his recent endeavors to disenthrall the citizens from the iron yoke of oppression, and that we hail him as the advocate of our municipal liberties and the guardian of our dearest local rights and privileges.

Resolved, That we most emphatically denounce the Republican Party as a tricksterous faction, that has heaped all the miseries and outrages upon our people under which this City at present groans, growing out of the infamous local acts passed by the trading central power at Albany.

Resolved, That the Representatives of the Eleventh Ward are hereby instructed to aid, with their utmost power, the repeal of the oppressive laws with which our citizens are now burdened, that the Empire City may once more be hailed as free and equal in its political privileges as every other city of the Union.

Resolved, That in view of the importance of the approaching State and Municipal Elections, we had hoped that the proposition made by the Democratic Republican General Committee, of which WILSON SMALL is Chairman, to an organization of which one EDWARD COOPER is Chairman, would have been accepted in a spirit of conciliation and compromise. That we believe almost the entire masses recognize the first named Committee as the true representative organization of the Democratic Party of this City, and that the so-called Cooper Committee is kept in existence for the purpose of serving the ends of demagogues and selfish politicians, whose positions have been earned by distracting the party and perpetuating feuds and dissentions therein.

Resolved, That we cordially indorse and approve of the acts and policy of our President, JAMES BUCHANAN, especially in the appointment of that Pioneer of the National Democracy, AUGUSTUS SCHELL to the office of Collector of the Port of New-York. In that appointment he has given us an additional earnest of the sincerity of his National Democracy, and an evidence of the fact that to the people in his election rewarded an able and faithful public servant, as with this appointment he has recognized the service of a well tried soldier of the party who has always been found when wanting.

Dr. A. J. CHADLEY, of Schenectady, was then introduced to the audience. He said that in meetings like these lay the safety and the perpetuity of our free institutions. During the last election, a party calling themselves Republicans, had stricken down with one blow our municipal freedom—taken the control of the police from the Mayor, invaded their rights, increased their taxes, and done other things which they now assembled to denounce. But he rejoiced that the Legislature had not taken from them their elective franchise, and he trusted that at the next election they would use it, and wipe out this dark stain from the history of our City. The Legislature had forced upon the people of this City officers which they would not choose themselves. Would SIMEON DRAPER ever be elected to an office in this City? [Cries of "No."] He wondered not that he (DRAPER) resigned from the police after seeing some of the results of his acts. Would General NYE have been the choice of the people? No. If the choice had been left to the people they would not have elected DANIEL D. CONOVER, but CHARLES DEVLIN for Street Commissioner. And the municipal authority did well in sustaining him. These were facts. These were principles, and principles were eternal. The principles of the Democratic Party were eternal. The Republicans last Fall raised the cry of free speech, free Press and FREMONT. But the first act they did when they came into power was to take the liberty from the citizens. FERNANDO WOOD had used every means—he had spared neither money or influence to secure them from the injuries which the Republican Legislature had forced upon them. They would, he hoped, sustain FERNANDO WOOD, as he had stood by them in the hour of their greatest need.

Dr. CHADLEY alluded to the poor men, and assured them that his tenderest sympathies were enlisted in their behalf. *The Democratic platform, said he, is* the one on which every adopted citizen, every person who loves our free institutions and desires their perpetuation, and every person who wishes to see this glorious country grow and flourish, should stand. These are the principles which they had assembled this evening to perpetuate—principles which every boy should learn from his childhood, which every mother should teach to her children, and which every father should bequeath to his sons. [Applause.]

Dr. CHADLEY concluded amid loud applause, after having admonished his audience to do their duty at the next election.

Three cheers were given for Mayor WOOD.

Mr. KELLOGG, of the Nineteenth Ward, then addressed the audience at considerable length, denunciatory of the acts passed by the late Legislature. He amused them with many interesting and mirthful anecdotes, and concluded with an expression of the belief that they would beat their opponents even at the enemy's camp.

Councilman JONES, of the Forty-second District, next spoke. He was followed by Col. ALEXANDER MING and others, after which the meeting broke up.

Heavy Robbery of an Express Office.

From the Quincy Republican Aug. 1.

The office of the American Express Company, in this city, was entered last night, and one of the safes rifled of its contents, to the amount of from $3,000 to $10,000. The office is situated in the Kendall buildings, on the corner of Main and Sixth streets. Mr. TOUZALAN, the Agent, was in the office until 11 o'clock in the evening, and left everything secure.

This morning the front door was found locked as usual. The rear door, leading into the trimming-shop of WEAVER & MILLER's carriage factory, it is said, was standing open, and the west window raised. It is supposed that the burglars entered by the window, and from the shop into the office by the rear door; but other parties believe that the entrance was effected at the front door by means of false keys. The safe was rifled of its contents, and the papers scattered over the room. There was another and larger safe, also containing money, which was not entered.

The amount taken is variously estimated at from $3,000 to $10,000—we having been unable to obtain any intelligent information at the office of the company, relative to the matter. The money was put up in packages, and was to have been forwarded this morning by express. We did not learn the names of the parties who made these remittances.

Senator Seward seized for Debt, and a Constable runs away with "Old Hays."

Senator SEWARD was seized for a debt of something over two hundred dollars, while in the Governor's room, in the City Hall yesterday, by the authorities of the County, and soon afterwards "Old HAYS," the celebrated and highly respected thief-catcher, was pounced upon by a constable, taken away and incarcerated in an auction store, notwithstanding the many appeals on his behalf, and earnest remonstrances of his friends, who happened to be present at the time. It is needless to add that the arrest of two persons, so distinguished, for the trifling sum of a little over two hundred dollars, created considerable feeling wherever it was known. The particulars of the case are as follows: Constable REED held an execution of HAWKINS & GORDON against the City for the sum named. The Comptroller refused to pay, and consequently the constable determined to obtain the amount in some way, and if possible create a sensation at the same time. Seizing the Comptroller's favorite desk and chair had been tried too often already, to repeat it would not add to his reputation, so over he goes to the rooms of the clerk of the Common Council, and asks Mr. GALLAGHER, the gentlemanly and accommodating Sergeant-at-Arms, to allow him to visit the Governor's room, and "see the pictures." The Sergeant-at-Arms—only too glad of an opportunity to afford pleasure—procured the key and escorted the constable to the room. After looking around for a few moments, the eye of the constable fell upon Senator SEWARD, who was hanging against the wall, and he declared his intention of taking him away.

The Sergeant-at-Arms demurred.

The Constable made known his office, and informed the perplexed Sergeant, that he had an execution against the City—that FLAGG had refused to pay, and that he was bound to levy upon BILL SEWARD as the surest way of obtaining the amount of his claim.

The Sergeant still demurred. Senator SEWARD had cost the City one thousand in hard cash, (exclusive of his frame,) and he couldn't think of parting with him for an amount so trifling. He had been informed that Senator SEWARD was a good deal like a favorably located up town lot—rather on the rise; consequently, if he was to go, he (the Sergeant) thought he should bring a considerable advance on his original cost.

The Constable suggested that the best way to ascertain the public estimate of his value would be to sell him at auction.

The Sergeant could not deny that the plan suggested was a very good one to get at his real value; but then he did not think the City would like to part with him at any price; and he could not think of letting him go without the authority of Uncle David.

The Constable, after considerable coaxing, consented to let the Senator remain for the present. He would go below, and see what he could do there.

As soon as the Constable had gone out, the Sergeant-at-Arms followed, locked the door, and held the key with a firmer grasp.

The Constable next proceeded to the Mayor's Office, where he took an observation. But the inmates having obtained information of his business, pleaded with him not to remove the furniture there. He had a strong fancy for the Turkish gentleman who sits over the head of Colonel MING, but finally he yielded to their prayers and spared the Turk.

Leaving the Mayor's Office, he returned to the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, rather out of humor. Wandering about for some time, he finally reached the inner room, where he espied "Old HAYS" perched upon the wall. The heart of the Constable warmed when he beheld the venerable "Thief-Catcher." Here was one after his own heart—a genuine Constable, who had achieved much and become famous. He had an affection for his professional friend so strong that he could not think of leaving him. So up he got upon Uncle David's favorite chair, and down came Old HAYS. True to his instincts, however, in coming down, he leaned over considerably, and in doing so, succeeded in lodging a large quantity of venerable dust in the eyes of his admirer. The old gentleman evidently intended it as a joke, but the more youthful Constable could not (although he had it in his eye,) see it in that light. As soon as he could see, he seized Old HAYS, and with the remark that throwing dust in his eyes was a dirty trick, bore him off to the rooms of an auctioneer, by whose remorseless hammer the venerable Thief-Catcher is destined to be knocked down to the highest bidder, unless Mr. FLAGG's bowels of compassion move for his release.

Alderman BLUNT, who was present at the time, authorized the Constable to bid as high as $250 for him, in case of sale.

That Gold Box.

The Committee appointed to decide upon the evidence adduced as to who is the most fitting person to receive the gold box bequeathed by General JACKSON, have determined that it shall be given to Lieutenant-Colonel GARRETT W. DYCKMAN, formerly Captain of Company K, and subsequently Major of the New-York Volunteers.

The following are the claims upon which the award is based:

For having, from the landing at the Island of Lobos to the final surrender of the City of Mexico, the best disciplined company in the regiment, the men being always under the most thorough command and control.

For leading his company, on the first Sunday after the landing at Vera Cruz, as skirmishers on the sand plains near its walls, and taking position on the Orizaba road, holding that position while under fire from nearly all the batteries of the city, (within hearing of the enemy,) until after dark, when ordered to retire behind a sand hill.

For his having taken, on the succeeding evening, possession of the Orizaba road, and judiciously posting picquets, thus preventing all communication from that road to the city during that night.

For having taken a position with his company of 78 men in ambush, and within half a mile of 600 of the enemy, to prevent their entrance to the city, (the enemy, as before recited, could be distinctly heard giving orders,) and for performing constantly with his company scouting duty around the walls and roads of the city.

For engaging and sustaining a charge from 600 lancers, holding the position until relieved by Colonel WARD B. BURNETT, at Nueva Rancho.

For gallant service, equal to any other man or officer, at Sierra Gordo.

For leading his company in the charge at Churubusco, and remaining in advance of his command under the sharpest fire of musketry experienced during the war, where he fell severely wounded, thus setting an example of bravery for his men to emulate.

For devoting his time and attention to the discipline, comfort and interest of his men.

In never saying to his men "Go," when there was a chance for a brush with the enemy; but always saying "Come"—as he would never permit either officer or private, of his company to be in advance of him in action, or any other duty where he was in command.

Receiving the indorsement of his brother officers, senior and junior, of his conduct as a brave soldier, an officer and a gentleman, *by electing him from the* position of junior Captain to that of Major."

These statements were all verified before the Committee. The witnesses who were testifying to the merits of other parties incidentally alluded to Major GARRETT W. DYCKMAN. At that time he had made no application, but through his name being brought up in the way just mentioned, the Committee felt called to wait upon him, and begged him not to repudiate his claim. After some reluctance, he was induced not to do so. It is believed that the award will give very general satisfaction. The decision of the Committee was unanimous.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY—RESIGNATION OF DR. SMITH, AND ELECTION OF REV. DR. CUMMINGS.—At the annual meeting of the Trustees and visitors of the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn., on Thursday evening, Dr. A. W. SMITH, LL.D., tendered his resignation, his health not being adequate to the onerous duties of the office of President. The *friends of the institution will be pleased to learn that* he still remains at the head of the Department of Mathematics, a place he has so long and ably filled. Rev. JOSEPH CUMMINGS, D.D., of Genesee College, was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy.

FATAL FALL.—An Inquest was held on Thursday at the New-York Hospital upon the body of TILOTS SLOCUM, a mason by trade, who died from injuries received on the 30th ult. The deceased was engaged in bracing up a ladder to be used as a scaffold, at a new building in West Thirty-third-street, when the brace fell to the pavement and deceased and the ladder followed. He was fatally injured and died on Wednesday night. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict of "accidental death." Deceased was a native of this City, 42 years of age.

FOUND DEAD.—LOUIS DE CHATTEL, a German vagrant, was found dead on Thursday morning in the main hall of No. 5 Broadway. Coroner CONNERY held an Inquest upon the body, when it appeared in evidence that deceased was of very intemperate habits and that death was caused by congestion of the brain arising from intemperance and exposure. A verdict to that effect was rendered by the Jury. Deceased was 43 years of age.

Academy of Medicine—August Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine was held on Wednesday evening, in the small Chapel of the University, Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, President, in the Chair.

The Secretary of the Section on Theory and Practice, to whom was referred the subject of the National Hotel Epidemic, made a report, which was in the main the reading of the action of the Philadelphia College of Physicians and Surgeons, as published in their transactions, indorsing the views entertained by the Academy, of the miasmatic origin of the disease in question.

Dr. GRISCOM then read a long report upon the subject of Yellow Fever, in its relations to this City. At previous meetings he had reported upon this subject, and had brought down the statistics to about the year 1850. The papers of this evening took up the subject from this period, and gave an authentic account of the origin, spread and mortality of the last epidemic at and around Fort Hamilton. The total number of cases was not more than 600, and the deaths about one third of that number. He then took up the theory of its origin, and requisitions for its spread, as propounded by Dr. BARTON and the Scientific Commission of New-Orleans. Our readers will remember, from our report of Dr. BARTON's late paper, read before the Academy, that his requisitions are putrid emanations coincident with a high temperature and a high dew point. The paper, while highly praising Dr. BARTON and his theory in the main, and not mooting the question of its correctness so far as New-Orleans was concerned, differed with it in some slight degree in its applicability to New-York. The writer did not believe that Yellow Fever could originate in New-York, and stated that in truth it never had as yet. It had been always distinctly traceable to shipping and the last epidemic was no exception to this rule. Neither was the alleged requisite of a newly upturned soil a requisite in New-York. We had had an immense amount of cellar-digging, street making, paving, hills cut down and valleys filled, some three hundred miles of excavations for water and gas pipes, one hundred and fifty miles of sewerage within a few years, and all not productive of cholera.

So far, however, as the hygrometric and thermometric requisitions are concerned, the theory of Dr. BARTON stands justified by the observations in this City.

The practical conclusions are these: Yellow Fever does not originate here in New-York, but it spreads when there is a union of high temperature and great moisture in the atmosphere. It can be entirely prevented by a stringent quarantine of all infected vessels. It can be alleviated when present by attention to the dryness of the City, thorough sewerage, pavement such as to prevent collections of standing water, quick lime in the streets, an abolition of cellar and basement residences, sunlight in shops, schools and dwellings. These precautions are available not only against Yellow Fever, but against Cholera, which always originated in basements, and dysentery, which there and in new damp houses became infectious.

Since writing this report, the speaker had received an official report of the rise and progress of the last epidemic of Yellow Fever in Norfolk, which Dr. BARTON stated had originated there, but which is here stated to have been unquestionably brought by the *Ben. Franklin* steamer, heretofore stated to have been clean, but now confessed to have had several cases of Yellow Fever on board, and several deaths before her arrival in Norfolk, a fact denied by her officers.

Dr. WATSON thought it illogical to assume that because it is proved that a disease was imported, it could not be generated in any locality.

Dr. J. M. SMITH said there was some reason in this. It is allowed by all that it generates in New-Orleans, may it not also in Mobile? If so, why not in Charleston? If there, does it at Norfolk? If at Norfolk could it not in New-York? Where is the stopping place?

Dr. GRISCOM said it was easier to ask than answer questions, but the query ought to be continued, and say if in New-York, why not in Greenland and the North Pole? He did not himself believe that it was generated in New Orleans, but was imported from Havana, where it never died out; that it originated in a still hotter climate, and was a visitant from Africa, perhaps the Bulam Fever of the old writers.

This paper and the previous report were referred to the Committee on Publication.

The remainder of the evening was spent in a desultory discussion, in which many members took part, of the state of the Treasury, which forbid further publications of proceedings at present. Dr. SQUIB's paper on chloroform was reported upon by the Sections of Chemistry, &c., to which it was referred. A proposal that editors of medical journals may have access to any papers read to the Academy, and permission to extract from, condense, or publish entire such portions as they may choose. No decisions upon the questions were made at nearly 11 o'clock, when the Academy adjourned.

Marine Matters.

THE GREAT RACE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.—The *Persia*, on her last trip, passed the *Vanderbilt*, *en route* to Southampton, on the 3d of August, at 8 A. M., in lat. 49° 26', long. 62° 56'; also, passed the *Atlantis*, *en route* to Liverpool, on the same day, at 9½ A. M., in lat. 48° 18', long. 63° 21'. As the time the *Persia* passed, the *Vanderbilt* was forty-two and the *Atlantic* forty three and a half hours from New-York, and if the above figures are correct, they must have run, on an average, from fourteen to fourteen and a half miles per hour—very good traveling. The *Vanderbilt* was not more than thirty or thirty-five miles ahead of the *Atlantic*, which, considering the *Vanderbilt's* pretensions, is very creditable to the latter steamship.

THE SHIP WILLIAM M. ROGERS, OF BATH.—The following particulars of the foundering of the ship *William M. Rogers*, of Bath, Me., as previously reported, are furnished by Mr. WOODWORTH, of Richmond, Me., third mate of the vessel:

The ship left Liverpool, June 10, bound to New-York, with a cargo of coal for the Brooklyn Gas Company. Nothing particular occurred until the evening of June 20, about 9 o'clock. The wind at that time was blowing a heavy gale from the north, when she lurched heavily to the leeward and shifted cargo. They got the ship before the wind and sent all hands below to trim cargo. Shortly afterwards the ship broached to and the cargo again shifted so as to bring her lee rail under water. The ship laboring heavily, they cut away her main and mizzen masts, set the head sail and tried to get her before the wind again; but all to no purpose, as she was completely water logged. Soon after she shipped a sea, which carried away the long boat, damaging it so much as to render it entirely useless. They held on to the foremast for fear of destroying the life-boat, which was upon the forward house. They then got the life boat ready to launch, put provision and water into it, when at that moment a sea struck the ship which washed the life-boat overboard.

The men got into the boat and endeavored to get it clear from the main and mizzen masts, which were *washing alongside of the ship, in order to get round* to the lee water; the boat was badly damaged, one side of the row-locks being knocked off, and it was full of water. Before they could get it bailed out and get up to the ship, she went down, bows foremost. This was about 3 o'clock in the morning. The mainmast had broken in the lee stanchions and plank shears of the ship, filling her with water and *bursting up the hatches. This was the cause of her* going down so suddenly. Mr. SAWYER, the first mate, had attended to getting the life-boat ready, and no doubt would have jumped into it, but he preferred trying to assist in saving the captain and the remainder of the men, who were all aft. It was impossible to get the boat bailed out and get up to the ship before she went down. The men saved were in the life-boat three days, when they were picked up by a British vessel and carried to St. Johns, N. F., where they were kindly treated. Such of them as chose to go home were forwarded to Portland in the steamship *Circassian*, by the American consul. The following are the names of the survivors: JAMES Woodworth, of Richmond, Maine; Jesse S. Robbins, Plymouth, Mass.; Edward Buxton, Wm. Watts, William McAdam, Christian Eltrup, Wm. Barnes, James O'Neil, John Brown, Methyer Pellinger, Charles Jack, and two boys, names unknown. The first seven arrived in Portland in the *Circassian*. The captain, first and second mates, and nine seamen, went down with the vessel. Not a vestige of the ship could be discovered by those in the life-boat after she went down. Capt. THOMPSON, who commanded the ship, was a highly-respectable *citizen of Brunswick. Mr. SAWYER*, the first mate, belonged to Portland, and was a very estimable young man.

The American Institute, at its regular monthly meeting last evening, General HALL in the Chair, received a communication from Señor M. M. LERDA TEJADA, of Mexico, accompanied by his works on monetary and commercial statistics and the history of Vera Cruz, the latter containing fine portraits of COLUMBUS and CORTEZ.

A resolution was offered in relation to sending a delegation to the Scientific Convention at Montreal, and another to send delegations to the various County and State Agricultural Fairs. Attention was called to a fine portrait, by Mr. BOGLE, of the late THADDEUS B. WAKEMAN, Esq., who was, for eighteen years, the Corresponding Secretary of the Institute. The portrait was ordered by the Institute, and now adorns its rooms.

BURNED TO DEATH.—JOSEPHINE CRAWFORD, an Irish woman, 45 years of age, died on Thursday, at Bellevue Hospital, from the effects of burns received a few days since while she was engaged in filling a lighted camphine lamp. An Inquest will be held upon the body.

Bloody Tragedy in Chester County, Pa.

From the Westchester (Pa.) Village Record.

On Saturday morning last, one of the most frightful tragedies occurred in Chester County which it has been our unpleasant duty to record, and which, indeed, we are glad to believe is rarely paralleled.

Early on the morning above mentioned, Constable LYNCH, of Westchester, in company with MILTON LAYMAN, proceeded to execute a warrant which had been placed in their hands for the arrest of a man named WILLIAM BAUGH. BAUGH resided at what is called Marisville, on the Conestoga turnpike. BAUGH was charged with inflicting wounds upon a colored man with a pitchfork; this was the offence for which the arrest was to be made. The police officers arrived on the spot, at the residence of BAUGH, about 6 o'clock in the morning.

BAUGH was at the wood-pile cutting wood, with an axe in his hand, when they drove up in a light wagon. The officers alighted, advanced to BAUGH, who asked LAYMAN if he was an officer. LAYMAN replied he had some business with him, and LYNCH proceeded to read the warrant. At this moment LAYMAN advanced toward BAUGH, who raised his axe over his head, and with both hands brought it down upon LAYMAN, *aiming at his head, but striking the collar of* his coat, and penetrating his neck, inflicting a wound of the most ghastly and deadly character. The wound extended clear across the neck, and is described as three inches or more in depth. After inflicting this wound, *he again swung his weapon aloft*, to deal another blow, and LAYMAN, who sprung back, drew his revolver and fired to disable the right arm of his antagonist. The ball struck the helve of the axe, and glancing, grazed the shoulder of BAUGH, and passed his neck, *just missing it*, and grazing the chin. BAUGH then rushed on LAYMAN, a struggle ensued. LAYMAN threw him, and jumped upon his body and held him securely until constable LYNCH furnished a pair of handcuffs.

The struggle was long continued—some ten or fifteen minutes—and was of the most desperate character. Finally his hands were manacled, and he was forced into the wagon. They then drove rapidly toward Lionville—LAYMAN driving, and Constable LYNCH guarding the prisoner. After driving two miles LAYMAN became so much exhausted with the loss of blood as to require assistance—whispered to LYNCH that he must summon aid—as they were in the immediate vicinity of VICKERS' pottery. A colored man who was working in the adjacent field was called to, who came forward, but refused to render assistance when told that BAUGH was in the wagon. Perceiving their helpless condition, BAUGH determined to frustrate their efforts to obtain aid, and, with the desperation of despair, made an attack on LYNCH, who held a loaded pistol in his pocket. He seized LYNCH by the throat, and attempted to force him from the wagon. LYNCH drew his pistol from his pocket—BAUGH got hold of the pistol, but with the aid of LAYMAN it was recovered by LYNCH; BAUGH again seized the arm of LYNCH, making a desperate effort to regain the pistol, and the pistol in the struggle was discharged, and the contents entered the head of the prisoner, at the temple, and the ball lodged above the eye on the opposite side of the head. The wound was mortal—the prisoner was disabled—and the wagon again proceeded forward with all speed.

Constable LYNCH was the only party now not in a disabled condition—and he reached Lionville, covered with blood, with his dying prisoner and desperately wounded companion.

The sensation created in that quiet country village, on the announcement of such an arrival, may be more easily imagined than described. Horror seized the stoutest heart, and quickly the crowd gathered, and the bodies of the wounded men were removed from the vehicle to the hotel. The desperate character of BAUGH was well known to all the citizens; he had defied the local authorities, who had failed of an arrest—he had threatened that an attempt to take him should be sealed with blood; and now he was a captive before them, gasping his last, with his bloody threatenings awfully fulfilled.

Notwithstanding the horror of the ghastly spectacle, there was a mingled satisfaction that the law had been vindicated, and the highest feelings of admiration were displayed on all sides at the self-sacrificing heroism of the men who had perilled their own lives in their inflexible determination to execute their duty. Every one rejoiced that outlawry had not triumphed.

The wounded prisoner, BAUGH, died in about an hour after his arrival at the hotel.

The condition of Mr. LAYMAN yesterday morning (Monday) was as favorable as could be expected. He is entirely calm and collected. The danger is from inflammation in the wounded part and bleeding.

Trouble at Ephrata Springs—Fight between a Southerner and a Waiter.

From the Lancaster Express of Aug. 3.

On Saturday a difficulty occurred at the Ephrata Mountain Springs, which came near having an unpleasant termination. The particulars, as far as we have been able to gather them from the many flying reports in the matter, are about as follows: It appears that at the dinner table, after most of the boarders had retired, a gentleman named WHITE, from Baltimore, got into an altercation with one of the colored servants, who, he alleged, carried away his plate on which he had just ordered meat. The charge was denied by the servant, when high words took place between the two, which ended by the former picking up a tumbler and hurling it at the head of the latter. The servant evaded the flying missile by dodging, and directly made towards Mr. WHITE in a threatening manner, and struck him in the face, hand on, it is said, by the other servants in the room. The noise of the disturbance filled the room with the guests of the house, *principally Southerners, who caught the servant* and forced him from the room. Considerable confusion followed the fracas, and a meeting was soon afterwards called and attended by nearly all the boarders of the house; the proceedings, however, were conducted altogether by gentlemen from the South, of whom there are several hundreds at the Springs. Speeches were made denouncing the conduct of the servant in very severe terms, and even counselling violence to his person.

From all the statements which were made at the meeting, the sympathies of the crowd seemed very much in favor of Mr. WHITE, not only by the boarders from the South, but also from the North, and things were in a fair way for adjustment when a gentleman from Baltimore, whose name we did not learn, arose and made a violent speech, denouncing "free niggers" in general, and, very indiscreetly, we think, reflected sharply upon Pennsylvania and her laws. Previous to this the Pennsylvanians present said not a word; but for gentlemen from the South to come into the very heart of our State, and denounce its people and its institutions, was more than they were willing to let pass by in silence; and a gentleman from Philadelphia, whose name we were unable to learn, interrupted the speaker, and replied with much animation, vindicating Pennsylvania from the charges made by the "chivalric son" of the sunny South, and saying in very plain terms the Baltimorean did not tell the truth. The Philadelphian was backed up by others from the North, and then followed a scene of the greatest confusion, which threatened for a little while to lead to very serious consequences. But, fortunately, oil was poured on the troubled waters, and order was somewhat restored.

Since the affair which took place at the table, we learn the servant was wrongly accused. The plate of Mr. WHITE was removed, but by one of the other servants, who supposed he was through with his dinner, and the one accused passing Mr. W.'s chair at the time, was charged with carrying the plate off. We learn, too, on the other side, that the provocation on the part of the servant was almost unbearable, he calling Mr. W. "a liar," who had his place between two ladies at the time.

Much excitement existed, and ill-feeling was felt during the day and evening, the Southerners demanding the expulsion of the servant from the house; and threatened that, if he appeared at the tea-table, he would be severely dealt with. The servants of the house also held a meeting, and resolved, if he was expelled, *to leave the establishment in a body.*

The matter continued in the same unsettled state until some time yesterday, when the servant left the establishment, in such a way as to satisfy the others, and at last accounts all was quiet at the Springs.

The above account we publish as we have it from a number of persons who were present at the time. As to who is in the wrong, we have no opinion to venture. We believe this *is the first difficulty that has ever* occurred at this well-conducted place of Summer resort, and will only say that difficulties will sometimes happen "in the best-regulated families."

Remarkable and Horrible Death.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

A man named CARL HAUSS, while felling trees at Knowlton's Mills, on the Berlin Mountain, Rensselaer County, came to his death as follows:

He proceeded to the woods, and, as was shown by the testimony upon the inquest, felled one tree, which stripped clean. He then cut down another, which, in falling, lodged in the branches of a sapling, some thirty-five feet high. This he cut down also, when both fell, and lodged in a still smaller sapling, standing near the trunk which he had felled and stripped. He proceeded to cut this down also, standing as he did so upon the fallen trunk. When the second sapling was nearly cut through it gave way, from the strain upon it, and the three trees together came down upon HAUSS, striking him in the back, and prostrating him at full length upon the fallen trunk. Upon this, protruding for several inches, was a sharp knot, and as HAUSS fell, his head struck upon it, near the centre of the *os frontis*.

So great was the force with which he was pressed down, by the weight of the falling trees, that this knot was thrust through his head from the forehead back, and such was its velocity, that he was pushed upon it until it had cut through the head, which it severed entirely from the scalp to the vetebræ of the spine,—the neck being dislocated. The head was then cut into halves, which lay open on either side, hanging at the back only by some fragments of the scalp and integuments. The brains and broken scalp had bespattered the trunk of the tree, and the ground in the immediate vicinity. There was no semblance of humanity left in the features of the unfortunate man, so horribly had he been disfigured. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was "Accidental Death."

WINE TRADE.—A correspondent, writing from Oporto, under date of June 6, informs us that there are no kinds of Port wine, which can be purchased for less than $160 per pipe, even this of miserable quality. Ordinary wines are selling for $180 to $250 per pipe. Old tawny wines are very scarce, and worth from $350 to $500 per pipe. Bottled wines are sold at prices varying from $5 50 to $10 per dozen. There are no wines in the kingdom of any description that can be bought for less than $350 per pipe that will admit of the long voyage to America, and anything under $200 per pipe is of a very poor quality. The disease of the vine is still progressing, and I fear that there will be very little wine made this year. Thousands of vines have died, and have been rooted up. Merchants and farmers in this quarter have lost all hopes of the present vintage. In consequence of this state of things many of the leading houses state in their circulars that they have been obliged to advance the prices of their shipping wines from £50 to £70 per pipe, and are not willing to ship at a lower price.—*Wash. Union.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TEN DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON $10 sewing machines are now for sale at the office of the Company, No. 449 Broadway. Persons wishing sewing machines will do well to examine this household favorite before paying from $75 to $150 for less valuable but more complicated ones. It is needless to add that the howls and shrieks of the high-priced sewing machine dealers in regard to injunctions on this are false and wholly without foundation.

WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS AT ROGERS' BAZAAR, No. 499 Broadway, are found in greater variety and sold cheaper than at any other place in this country. Its extensive assortment makes it a desirable resort to all strangers to inspect the curiosities of art, both useful and ornamental, suitable for both old and young as gifts and presents.

SEWING MACHINES.—THREE DIFFERENT KINDS UNDER INJUNCTION!! On the 30th day of June, 1857, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, in several suits in equity commenced by I. M. SINGER & CO., after due notice to the defendants, ordered writs of injunction to issue prohibiting the sale or use of the Hunt & Webster machine, for violating five patents. Also, the Emory, Houghton & Co. machine for infringing two patents and against the Watson ten dollar machine for infringing two patents. Persons who buy any of these inferior Sewing Machines can have no reason for complaint when they are compelled by law to stop using them.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

SHORT SEASON.—As the Summer season will be short, we have concluded to make our usual reduction of prices at once, which, we have been accustomed to do late in the season, and in view of this fact.

WILL CLOSE OUT OUR LARGE STOCK OF FASHIONABLE SUMMER CLOTHING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

D. DEVLIN & CO., Corner of Broadway and Warren-st.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO want a sewing-machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and the heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever, a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it no where except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

HAIR DYE!! WIGS!! HAIR DYE!!—CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, has the safest, the surest and the best Hair Dye in the world. His new style of Zephyr Scalps beat all for their natural appearance, lightness, and adaptability to the head. The dye applied in private. Copy the address.

FINE POCKET CUTLERY.—THE SUBSCRIBERS offer every variety of the above, made by the first manufacturers, being the richest display of the kind in the City. J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES.—THE MOST complete and elegant article now manufactured, having every requisite for a gentleman's toilet, and as a traveling companion invaluable. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

MARRIED

WEEMAN—DENISON.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 5, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Wm. S. Balch, Mr. JAMES E. WEEMAN to CHARLOTTE E., daughter of A. Denison, Esq., all of this City.

DIED

WEEKS.—In this City, on Fourth Day night, 5th of 8th month, at his residence, No. 103 East [illegible] st., JAMES K. WEEKS, aged 66 years and 11 days.

His relatives and friends, and those of his sons, Daniel S., Moses H. and James Edward, and son in law, Aaron Carpenter, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Friends' Meeting House, [illegible]-st., on Sixth Day, (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

STEINER.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 6, very suddenly, EMIL STEINER, of Winterthur, Canton Zurich, Switzerland, aged [illegible] years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 90 Perry-st., on Saturday, 8th inst., at 12 o'clock M., without further invitation.

MCKELVEY.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 6, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH MCKELVEY, relict of Guiston McKelvey, and daughter of the late Geo. Wilker, Esq., of Monroe, Orange Co., N. Y., aged 57 years and 27 days.

STAFF.—On Wednesday, Aug. 5, after a short illness, of cholera infantum, JAMES VINCENT, youngest son of John J. and Susannah F. A. Staff, aged 8 months.

HEBBERD.—In Yorkville, on Wednesday, Aug. 5, SARAH IRENE, daughter of Robert N. and Sarah C. Hebberd, aged 5 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, to-day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, East 83d st., near 3d-av.

JACKSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 5, ELIZA, eldest daughter of Capt. David Jackson, aged 21 years.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her father, No. 221 Jay st., on Saturday next, at 4 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BULL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Aug. 6, at his residence, No. 119 Jay-st., Rev. MITCHELL B. BULL, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Friday,) at 3½ o'clock P. M., at the Sands-st. M. E. Church, without further notice.

PENFOLD.—In Brooklyn, of dropsy on the brain, ADAM S., only child of Franklin E. and Esther J. S. Penfold.

The friends of the family, and those of his uncles, Adam S. and John B. Penfold, are respectfully invited to attend *his funeral, from his late residence, No. 106 Hudson-av.*, Brooklyn, on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ALEXANDER.—At Salem, Washington Co., N. Y., on *Sabbath evening, Aug. 2, JOSEPH ALEXANDER*, for many years a merchant of this City.

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MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 6, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in moderate demand, at steady rates. Pearls, $7 12½@$7 25; Pots, $7 75@$7 81¼ ₩ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand is pretty brisk, coming, mainly, from Southwestern dealers. Stocks are fair, and factors are free sellers, though there is no disposition of depression in prices, in view of the high rates which hides and leather are bringing. An auction sale of 1,500 cases of Boots, Shoes, Brogans and Rubbers occurred to-day. The lots offered were attractive in quality, and were purchased with avidity. The prices realized were quite satisfactory, especially as all the sales were on cash terms. We make some important changes in our regular quotations: Men's Russett Brogans, $1 12½@$1 50; Men's thick and Kip Brogans, [illegible]; Boys', [illegible]; Youths', [illegible]; Men's thick and Kip Boots, [illegible]; Youths', [illegible]; Ladies' Calf, [illegible]; Kip and Split Boots, [illegible]; Misses', [illegible]; Children's, [illegible]; Ladies' Calf, Kid, Goat and Enameled Boots, [illegible]; Misses', [illegible]; Children's, [illegible] ₩ pair.

COFFEE—Is rather quiet, yet is stiffly held. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 13c.@14c.; Jamaica, 13½c.@13½c.; Maracaibo, 13½c.@14c.; Rio, 10½c.@11½c.; St. Domingo, [illegible]; Native Ceylon, 13½c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—The demand is improving and prices are gradually advancing. The stock on hand is very moderate, and factors offer their supplies somewhat reservedly, as they look for even higher rates.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	13	13	13	13
Middling	15½	15¾	15¾	15⅞
Middling Fair	15⅞	16	16¼	16⅜
Fair	16	16¼	16½	16⅞

DRY GOODS—This branch of trade is manifesting increasing activity, arising, mainly, from the execution of early orders from Western and Southern buyers, who are crowding into market, while many local jobbers are leaving the city for short trips to the country, while the warm weather, working against lively business movements, favors those who desire a little recreation. The supplies of desirable goods are very complete, and as most holders display much confidence in the future, the market is partially relieved from the depressive influence of an undue eagerness to secure customers. Prices are generally well supported, and with the restriction of production, which the rising prices of the raw materials occasion, the prospect is favorable to steadiness, at least, in the value of desirable fabrics. The auctioneers are now pretty busy. We have noticed several public sales during the week. Yesterday, WILMERDING & MOUNT opened the season with a package sale of Cloths, Linens, Sheetings, &c. The sale was numerously attended, and for nearly all the goods that suited buyers, quite satisfactory prices were realized. To-day, HAGGERTY & Co. sold about 800 cases of Waltham heavy bleached Sheeting. There was a large company in attendance, and the competition was decidedly brisk. The goods were of superior quality and finish, and all the jobbers present at the sale appeared quite eager to secure some of them. Yet the prices realized were not satisfactory, though the sale resulted more advantageously to factors, than that of the Pepperell Company's productions, which occurred a few weeks ago, and which was duly noticed by us. The range to-day was 13½c.@18½c. for 4x4; 16½c.@17½c. for 5x4, which, probably, would have fared better, had it not been discovered while they were under the hammer, that Mr. PALEN (one of the firm by whose order the sale occurred) was bidding for them, a course strongly objected to by the jobbers, and defended by Mr. PALEN, as he stated he was acting on his own account, not as a party interested in working prices up, though he subsequently withdrew from the competition: 18½c.@19½c. for 9x4; and 22½c.@23½c. for 10x4. These rates fall 1½c.@4½c. short of the previous currency in private trade. The new tariff difficulties are being settled, gradually. Several of our importers having claimed that mousseline delaines are liable only to 19 ₩ cent. duty, the Secretary of the Treasury decided that they are subject to 24 ₩ cent. ad valorem under the new law.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits considerable vigor and buoyancy for State and Western Flour. The demand is fair, chiefly for desirable lots, needed by home dealers, and prices are well sustained, though inferior parcels, not suited to immediate requirements of the trade, are quoted heavy. The arrivals are moderate, as also is the stock on hand here. We hear of some speculation, but there is not much inclination to purchase for export. Sales, 7,750 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 25@$6 35
Straight State	6 45@ 6 50
Extra State	6 50@ 6 80
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	6 35@ 6 55
Superfine Ohio	6 40@ 6 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 60@ 6 60
Extra Ohio	6 60@ 8 50
Fancy Genesee	6 90@ 7 15
Extra Genesee	7 25@ 9 75
Extra Missouri	7 40@10 50

Canadian is doing better. Sales, 600 bbls., in lots, at $6 40@$8 75 for low superfine to very choice extra ₩ bbl. Southern is rather more active, at old prices. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,500 bbls. low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 45@$9 75 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, and is worth $4@$6 for Fine to Superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $4 30 for Jersey, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is less abundant and is in better request at decidedly better prices. Sales: 17,600 bushels, including ordinary old Red Western Club at $1 41@$1 44; good new White Southern at $1 85, and prime new Red do., at $1 75@$1 78 ₩ bushel. Rye is inactive and somewhat nominal, at $1 07@$1 11 ₩ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt remains as last noticed. Oats are in fair request, and are worth 65c.@66c. for Western; 63c.@65c. for State; 61c.@64c. for Jersey; 58c.@60c. for Canadian; 58c.@63c. for Pennsylvania, 54c.@58c. for Southern, ₩ bushel. Corn is less active and is rather cheaper. Sales, 26,000 bushels, at 88c. for inferior to prime mixed Western, and 95c. for white Southern, ₩ bushel. Other kinds are out of market, and are nominal in price.

HAY—About 500 bales River were purchased at 65c.@75c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are salable and steady, at from 7c.@11c. for last year's crop, ₩ lb.

IRON—Is reported quiet at old quotations.

LEAD—Appears as last noticed.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for Common, and $1 10 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—The market continues depressed and languid. Porto Rico, 55c.@62½c.; Cuba Muscovado, 46c.@50c.; Clayed Cuba, 38c.@42c.; New-Orleans, in bbls., 60c.@70c., ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine is in good request, and is now quoted up to 47½c.@48½c. ₩ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is salable and firm, at 77c.@79c. ₩ gallon. Nothing really new in other kinds.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET—[For week ending Aug. 3.]—Sperm—We notice a fair demand in the market for Sperm, and quotations are fully sustained. The transactions of the week include sales of parcels amounting to 1,270 bbls., a large part at $1 [illegible], and the balance understood at an advanced price. Whale is in steady demand, and we notice a further advance in prices. We quote sales of 850 bbls., the balance of a cargo as it runs, at 74c. ₩ gallon. Whalebone—The transactions of the week include sales of 9,000 lbs. of Ochotsk, the price of which the parties interested refuse to divulge.—*Whaleman's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork is in pretty good request at full rates. Sales: 550 bbls., in lots, at $24 00@$24 25 for Mess, and $19 50 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are scarce and nominal, at 11½c.@11¾c. for Hams, and 10½c.@10¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is inactive, and quoted at 11½c.@13½c. ₩ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for at former prices. The transactions since our last reach about 250 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 15½c.@15¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is brisk and advancing. The transactions since our last consist of 250 bbls., at $16 50@$17 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $18@$19 for extra Western do., ₩ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef, $30@$31 ₩ tc.; India Mess, $32 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $26 50@$28 75 ₩ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 15c.@22c. for Ohio; 18c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 6c.@10c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Is in fair request and is firm, at $4 75@$5 75 for inferior to very choice, ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand continues pretty brisk, and factors have any existing advantage. Sales since our last: 1,000 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, mainly at from 8c.@10½c., with an invoice of Manila, (comprising 25,000 bags, to be divided equally among five refiners,) at 9½c., and 6 months' credit, ₩ lb. For this invoice of Manila, which was owned in Boston, the factors had refused 10½c. ₩ lb. before it arrived. Refined Sugars are moderately dealt in at, however, partially reduced prices. STUARTS' varieties are now quoted thus: Loaf, 13½c.; Crushed, 13½c.; Ground, 13½c.; Circle (A) Crushed, 13c., ₩ lb.

STUARTS' varieties of refined Sugar are now quoted, thus: Loaf, 13½c.; Crushed, 13½c.; Ground, 12½c.; Circle (A) Crushed, 13c., ₩ lb.

TALLOW—We heard of sales of 5,000 lbs. Prime, at 11½c.@11¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—About 600 bbls. Ohio and Prison were procured at 31c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued dull and heavy. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3s. 6d.@3s. ₩ bale; Flour, 6d.@9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 3d. ₩ bush.; Beef, 6d.@9d. ₩ tierce; Rosin, 6d. ₩ bbl.; and heavy goods, 7s. 6d.@12s. 6d. ₩ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

Review of the Albany Breadstuff Markets,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 5.

FLOUR—This has not been a very busy week with our merchants. The demand has not been active, and buyers refused to operate to any considerable extent, except at a material reduction. This, and the depressing tendency of the news from Europe, has rendered the market more easy, forcing a slight reduction on certain brands. The stock here is not large; but the assortment is very fair. The following were the ruling rates at the close to-day:

Common State	$5 00@$6 50
Extra State	6 25@ 7 00
Common Canada	6 75@ 7 25
Extra Canadian	7 00@ 8 75
Common Ohio	6 87@ 7 12
Extra Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]

WHEAT—But little has been done in Wheat, notwithstanding holders have moderated their views to a marked degree during the past six days. The stock here is light. There is no speculative feeling here, and millers buy only in such quantities as may be necessary to keep their mills at work from day to day. The sales have been about 10,000 bush. prime White Canadian, the last cargo sold being taken at $1 80, which is about the ruling rate for that description now. This is a decline of 10c. within ten days.

CORN—Transactions in Corn have been greatly restricted by the Albion "break," which for several days left us without a single arrival, and more recently by a defect in a lock about twenty miles west of the city, which detained eastward bound boats nearly forty-eight hours. The sales of the week do not exceed 45,000 bushels Western mixed, the last sale being at 85c. afloat, and 89½c.@86c. at the Eastern depot.

OATS—But little has been done in Oats owing to the limited receipts. The only sales we have to report are 6,000 bushels Canadas at 60c., measure, and 1,500 bushels State at 63c. measure.

MALT—We have but one sale of Malt to report—1,500 bushels, made from Canada barley, a nice article, at $1 90 ₩ bushel.

BARLEY—There have been several samples of Barley of this year's growth (one from Canada) shown on 'Change. Some maltsters already evince a disposition to contract for September delivery, but the terms, if any bargains have yet been closed, have not transpired. At present, there is considerable speculation as to what will be the price paid on the first cargoes. The "Bulls" talk as high as $1 25@$1 30 for good four-rowed, and the "Bears" as low as $1 15@$1 20. We are inclined to believe that the lowest figures are nearest the mark, although much will depend on the time of the first arrivals. If cargoes should be held back until the 10th or 15th of September, and the weather then be favorable for malting, the highest figures may be obtained for the first installment. If, on the contrary, loads should reach here two weeks or so earlier, and the weather be a little too warm, the inside quotations will rule. The crop is larger than usual, but the demand, we think, will be proportionately greater. We understand that in some of the western counties the crops are being bought up at $1 ₩ bushel, deliverable on the canal. Last year, as early as Aug. 14, car-loads were sold here at $1 27@$1 30 ₩ bushel; Aug. 22, four-rowed at $1 30; and Sept. 1, 10,000 bushels were sold at $1 31½@$1 32; Sept. 13, $1 28@$1 30; same date in 1855, $1 25; same date in 1854, 98c., and in 1853, 80c.

RYE—We hear of nothing doing in Rye. In the absence of sales we quote nominally at $1 10 ₩ 56 lbs.

Crop Prospects.

The Chicago *Press* of the 3d inst. says: "A gentleman from Southern Illinois, with whom we conversed on Friday last, a man fully competent to judge in such matters, assured us that the average yield of all the grain crops in the Southern half of the State will be much larger this year than ever before. Wheat will range from 30 to 40 bushels to the acre, and barley, rye and corn in about the same proportion above that average. Another gentleman, who resides in Winnebago County, the very highest authority in such matters, assured us at the same time that the yield of wheat in that county this year would average from 25 to 30 bushels per acre. All this corresponds perfectly with our information from other portions of the State. Attempt to disguise the fact as certain croakers may who, in view of their predictions last Spring of an inevitable famine and financial collapse in the West, are exceedingly 'tender footed' just now, the evidence of unusual yield from an unprecedented breadth of ground is incontrovertible."

The Milwaukee paper reports that: "From all that we can learn, both by newspaper intelligence and that derived from conversations with farmers, the crops in this State will go above the general average this Summer. Everything looks magnificently now, with the exception, perhaps, of Corn, and that is coming on rapidly and hopefully. The Wheat crop will soon be garnered, and then will commence a new reign of activity in many of the villages and cities of the State, which are more or less dependant upon the Grain trade, and which are anxiously waiting for the prosperity which is certain to follow a bountiful harvest. In some parts of the State they have already begun to get in the new Wheat, and by next week they will have commenced nearly everywhere.

The cost of sundry new church edifices, now being erected in Philadelphia, is $204,000. This is exclusive of the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, going up in Eighteenth-street, the corner-stone of which was laid in 1846.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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FRESH LEAVES. BY FANNY FERN.

FANNY FERN has just completed a book with the above title, which we do not hesitate to announce as the best which has ever come from her pen. It is in press, and will be published by us, as an elegant 16mo volume, in blue and gold—also, fancy cloth and gold—about the 1st September. Price, 75 cents. MASON BROTHERS, Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York.

NO. 1 OF THE SCOTTISH AMERICAN JOURNAL Is now Published. PRICE FIVE CENTS. Subscription $2 50 per annum, including postage. Office No. 111 Nassau-st., New-York.

MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.—THE large and popular Waters' catalogue of music will be sold at reduced prices during this month. New and second hand pianos and melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS' piano and music room, No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and melodeons for rent, and rent allowed on purchase.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

INDEPENDENT ORDER SONS OF MALTA. —The members of Pri-Patria Lodge No. 1, I. O. S. M. are notified that a meeting of the Lodge will be held THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at the Lodge Room. Punctual attendance is particularly requested, as business of importance will be submitted. 'TIS WELL.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

WM. D. LA MANO & CO., DECORATIVE Artists, No. 681 Broadway, New-York, respectfully inform the public that they carry on every branch of exterior or interior embellishment, including fresco, oil, encaustic and house painting; also, graining, paper-hanging, &c. The most proficient artists are engaged, and patrons are assured that every order will be executed in that style of excellence which confirmed talent can only accomplish.

WAR BETWEEN SPAIN AND MEXICO.—Persons desirous of serving Mexico in the approaching hostilities, or having steamers or other vessels to dispose of, will please address JOHN DIEGO SANCHEZ, New-York Post-Office.

NOTICE—TO ALL WHO VISIT LONG BRANCH.—Bishop BAYLEY will celebrate mass and preach in the new Catholic Church, Long Branch, on SUNDAY, 9th inst., at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

ROSEFIELD'S PATENT PORTABLE QUILL FOUNTAIN PEN.—Now for sale at No. 173 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee..........W. STUART

(Of Wallack's Theatre.)

The doors will open at 7½ o'clock, the performance will commence at 8.

ADMISSION..........25 CENTS

Reserved Seats..........50 cents

Private boxes, to contain 4 persons..........$2.

The box office will be open daily from 9 until 4, when seats and private boxes may be secured for the night, or for the whole series of 20 performances.

Season Admission..........Five Dollars.

Reserved seat for the season..........Ten Dollars.

Private boxes for season..........Forty to Eighty Dollars.

THEODORE MOSS..........Treasurer.

ICE CREAM SALOONS.

This department will be supplied from the establishment of Mr. Wagner, Broadway.

WINES AND BEVERAGES

From Delmonico's, whose late steward, Mr. Dunn, has undertaken the superintendence of this department.

TELEGRAPHIC BULLETIN.

Arrangements have been made to receive telegraphic news from all the principal points of the United States up to 8 o'clock P. M., the same will be exhibited at 9 P. M. on the Bulletin Boards in the Theatre.

Signorina ANNA SPINOLA, Miss AGNES ROBERTSON, Mlle. HENRIETTA SIMON, Sig. ARNOLDI, M. GUILLEMETTE.

Supported by ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY PERFORMERS, In the chorus and orchestra.

The Instrumental Battalion will be reinforced by the GREAT CATHEDRAL ORGAN, Erected by Henry Erben, of New-York, for the Universalist Church, Chicago, and kindly lent by that community to this enterprise.

THE IMMENSE AUDITORIUM

And stage of the Academy of Music has been thrown into a grand hall, under the design of Mr. DION BOURCICAULT. The Orchestra has been constructed under his direction, on entirely new acoustic principles, to the examination of which the musical and architectural professions are invited.

THIS FRIDAY, Aug. 7,

The performance will commence with

I. OVERTURE.

Chasse du Henry Quatre..........Mehul

NOTE—This Symphonic Overture, now seldom executed, describes the Royal Hunt of Henry Quatre, of France. It is divided panoramically, thus: 1. The Calm of Night before Sunrise. 2. The approach of Morning. 3. The Distant Huntsmen's Call. 4. The Meeting and the Start. 5. Tally ho! (old Norman French—Taile-haut.) 6. Full cry—the full burst across open ground. 7. The Death of the Stag. 8. Hallali.

II. IL TROVATORE. Miserere.

Leonora..........Mlle. Henrietta Simon

Manrico..........Signor Arnoldi

Nuno and Dissorvants..........By the Chorus

III. INTERMEDE. The Hyacinth Waltz.

IV. LA TRAVIATA. Brindisi.

Violetta..........Signorina Anna Spinola

Arturo..........Signor Arnoldi

Guests..........The Chorus

V. INTERMEDE. "We Met by Chance."

Ballad..........Mlle. Henrietta Simon

VI. LES HUGUENOTS. Rataplan, BY THE CHORUS.

An intermission of 10 minutes will take place.

VII. QUADRILLE. Hernani.

VIII. LEBE WOHL. A German National Ballad.

Hans Holsteiner..........Miss Agnes Robertson In Character.

IX. LA SONNAMBULA.

Amina..........Signorina Anna Spinola

Elvino..........Signor Arnoldi

Peasants..........By the Chorus

X. SCHNEIDER LEID, The Tailor's Song, a Comic German Quatuor.

XI. FINALE: GOODWOOD GALOP.

The performance will conclude at 10 o'clock as nearly as possible.

Conductor..........Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL

DION BOURCICAULT, General Director.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 7, 1857. BRILLIANT TRIUMPH NIGHTLY OF SIGNORINA TERESA ROLLA. LA BOUQUETIERE.

Rose de Mai..........Signorina Teresa Rolla.

Mr. W. R. Blake, Mr. George Jordan, Mr. T. Placide, Mr. Grosvenor, Mr. H. Russell, Mrs. W. R. Blake, Miss Mary Gannon and Emma Taylor will also appear in the elegant Comedietta of PERFECTION, AND A PLEASANT NEIGHBOR. PROMENADE CONCERT by the Military Band at 7. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets..........50 cents

SATURDAY—The WONDERFUL RAVELS and BLANCHE.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

Miss LAURA KEENE..........Proprietress and Sole Lessee. Box and Parquette, 50 Cents; Orchestra Chairs, $1; Balcony Chairs, 75 Cents; Family Circle, 25 Cents. Doors open at 7¼; Curtain will rise at 8.

MARSH'S JUVENILE COMEDIANS. FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 7,

Performance will commence with the Drama of the INVINCIBLES.

To conclude with PERFECTION.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

Doors open at 7½, commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Admission—Boxes and Parquette, 50c.; Balcony Seats, 75c.; Orchestra Chairs, $1.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 7,

The performance will commence with the celebrated grand, thrilling, pantomimic spectacle entitled the FRENCH SPY; OR, THE FALL OF ALGIERS.

To conclude with a Comedy, in two acts, entitled KATY O'SHIEL.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Dress circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 7.

The performance will commence with THE FAST YOUNG MEN OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN. THE MAGIC ROSE. PERFECTION.

THE CHILDREN OF THE SUN,

With their far famed Troupe of NECROMANCERS AND JUGGLERS, Have arrived, and due notice will be given of their first appearance.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THIRD AND POSITIVELY LAST WEEK. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, and EVENING, at 8, the novelties and quasi miracles of that Prince of Necromancers, Prof. WYMAN, in his extraordinary and wholly unprecedented list of SCIENTIFIC ILLUSIONS, VENTRILOQUISM, &c. The grand COSMO-PANOPTICON STUDIO still open. The Happy Family, the enormous Living Serpent, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10 years, 15 cents.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—NOTES LOST OR STOLEN.—ALL persons are cautioned against negotiating the following notes, or either of them, viz: One note drawn by Hadden & Gedney in favor of Luther Morey & Co., dated July 11, at 3 months, for $150 44, payable at the Mechanics' Banking Association, New-York; also, one note for $72 50, drawn by J. N. Pronk in favor of Thaddeus Hyatt, dated July 7, (or thereabouts) at 90 days payable at Middletown Bank, N. Y.

$50 REWARD—LOST OR MISLAID—A PETITION under the two-third act, addressed to Hon. Wm. H. Robertson, County Judge of Westchester County, and signed by numerous creditors of the insolvent therein mentioned. The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the said paper to the undersigned. JOHN H. WHITE, Gilsey Building, No. 169 Broadway.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, A LETTER containing a note dated Aug. 4, 1857, for $3,000, and payable on demand—drawn and indorsed by F. L. Johnson, Treasurer. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, and the finder will confer a favor by returning it to No. 18 Trinity Building.

$25 REWARD.—ON TUESDAY LAST, TAKEN from the stable corner of 6d-av. and 3d-st., New-York, a sorrel MARE, 15 hands high, 5 years old, white stripe down the face, white hind legs, long mane, switch tail; also, a sulky gig body and plated harness.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S show case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st. and No. 57 Bowery. Cases made in every style, silver-plated, brass, rose and satin wood, mahogany, &c. N. B.—Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMIDT & BROTHERS, manufactory and warerooms No. 5 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 77 West 3d st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment on hand. Old show cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE—Superb suites beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 494 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDER.

STATIONERY.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, importers and manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, leads, portfolios, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.—City and country trade supplied. We offer the largest assortment of fancy and staple stationery, paper and account books. Our printing office and bindery, complete with new type, steam-power, &c., enables us to execute work in best styles at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

Our new and handsome store is now open and replete with THE LARGEST AND MOST-VARIED STOCK of FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS ever exhibited in New-York.

WHOLESALE BUYERS are respectfully invited to examine our stock, which embraces many exclusive novelties in all prices, and on liberal terms. CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway. On block from the St. Nicholas Hotel.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. IMMENSE REDUCTION IN SUMMER AND FALL DRY GOODS.

Purchasers wishing to effect a saving of FORTY PER CENT. on their Fall goods, should avail themselves of an opportunity but seldom offered to them, as (owing to the death of one of the firm,) we are offering our whole stock without reserve at UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.

Strangers visiting this City should not fail to inspect our goods immediately. The whole must be cleared out by the 15th of this month. LANE & PORTER, No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

CLOSING OUT STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS. ALSO, OF WHITE DRAWER GOODS, At very reduced prices. Large stock of White Shirting Linens. Also, White Marseilles and Piques. Dotted Swiss in great variety. Marseilles Quilts and Linen Damasks. All reduced 25 per cent. in price, By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN SWISS AND JACONET BANDS. BEEKMAN & COMPANY Will offer on Monday the balance of their stock of Swiss, Jaconet and Mull Bands, for Basques, below cost of importation. Also, 300 Dotted and Plain Swiss Basques at $1 and $1 25 each. No. 473 Broadway.

TRAVELING CLOAKS, TRAVELING CLOAKS. BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway are in constant receipt of new styles of Traveling Dusters. Price from $1 50 upwards.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, VEILS, &c., &c. Point and Point Appliqué Sets and Collars, Swiss and Jaconet Sets and Collars, Selling off at a reduction of 25 per cent. Also, 200 Black French Lace Veils at $3, worth $8. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

NEW STYLES TRAVELING DRESS GOODS Just received per last steamer, by BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

CHEAP SILKS! CHEAP SILKS! A large and elegant assortment of DRESS SILKS AND SILK ROBES. Also, [illegible] LANE & PORTER, No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

CHENILLE. For Artificial Flowers and Head Dresses. ZEPHYR WOOL. The largest and best assortment in the City. For sale at KOHLSAAT BROTHERS, No. 43 John-st.

MOSQUITO NETS. Patent Portable Mosquito Nets, forming a large airy canopy. They are constructed very light, and can be closed instantly to the compass of an umbrella. VOORHIS & WHITEMAN, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

INSTRUCTION.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF MUCH EXPERIENCE in tuition, who has a few hours at her disposal, wishes to obtain a few pupils. She is fully competent to instruct in French, German, music, and the usual branches of English education. She would also be glad to obtain pupils for private lessons in the above-named accomplishments. Satisfactory references will be given. Address M., Box No. 3,423 New-York Post-Office.

HOME INSTRUCTION.—THE ADVERTISER, a thorough and experienced teacher, will give private lessons to pupils in their own houses, in any or all of the usual scholastic studies; or, he will attend to the instruction of the higher classes in private schools. His recommendations are from gentlemen whose children he has educated. Address P. T., Box No. 2,830, New-York Post-Office.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, conducted after the combined method of American and European instruction, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14. Parents or guardians who wish to confide pupils to her care, will please to apply to her at her residence No. 26 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. The above institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Mme. PREVOST, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 30 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 10.

Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her School, No. 10 Grammercy Park, East 20th-st., will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is respectfully requested.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 15. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages. Rev. A. FLACK, A.M., Principal.

MRS. WHEATON RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her BOARDING and DAY School for Young Ladies, No. 104 2d-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $130 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY INFORM their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day-School, No. 33 West 22d-st., will be reopened on Monday, September 14.

MISS MARGARET ADRIAN'S BOARDING School for Young Ladies at Jamaica, L. I., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1857.

MRS. MACAULEY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 42 East 21st-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS, PIANOS, PIANOS.

FIRTH, POND & CO., NO. 547 BROADWAY, N. Y. Have on hand and for sale, at the lowest terms, a large assortment of pianos, at all prices, of rich and powerful tone, patent action, all of our own manufacture and fully warranted or no sale. SECOND-HAND PIANOS for sale or to rent, and rent applied on purchase. FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, Between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

SOBBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

PIANO-FORTES.—MILLER & CUMMINGS' Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., have on hand a fine assortment of "Miller's modern improved Piano-fortes," with or without the Æolian attachment, which they offer at greatly reduced prices; also, new piano fortes to let, and rent allowed on purchase. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange.

AMONG THE BEST PIANOS—HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S stand unrivaled. A fine selection of them on hand. Twenty second-hand Pianos—$25, $50, $60, $100 to $200. New and second-hand pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

PRINTING PRESSES FOR SALE.—ONE single cylinder Hoe press, bed 33x50, will print a sheet 32x46. Also, 1 double cylinder Hoe press, bed 33x50, will print a sheet 31x46 inches, is in good running order, and will be sold cheap. For particulars, apply to S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT and experienced woman, to do housework—cooks plain and well, and is an excellent washer and ironer; highly recommended for industry, honesty and moral character. Also, for a very neat, tidy young woman, recently from Europe—can do chamberwork, is a good plain sewer, and fond of children; wages $6. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country, as seamstress and dressmaker; as a good cook and to wash and iron; as chambermaid and waiter; as nurse and seamstress; as chambermaid and nurse, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, LATELY landed, a situation as general servant, washes and irons well, fond of children; wages $5. Also, a girl of 13, to mind a baby, or wait on a lady; can read, is smart and willing; wages $2. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY YOUNG WOMEN, as nurses, waiters, chambermaids, seamstresses, general housework, and by two small girls; also, by three first-class colored cooks. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT young woman desires a situation; is a good plain cook, good baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—Established in Chambers-st., 1825, now at No. 6 6th-av., has for the past 32 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER, A book-keeper for a jobbing house, a young man for an express office, two conductors for a first-class road, three brakemen, six porters for stores, one barkeeper, one coachman, eight men for steamers, three men to drive express wagons, five salesmen, one housekeeper, and one stewardess. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER, A CLERK FOR Insurance office, 2 conductors, 2 baggagemen, 3 clerks for ticket and shipping offices, 3 porters, 3 express drivers, 4 clerks for drygoods and grocery stores, 2 men for steamers, 2 brakemen, 2 firemen and 4 boys. Apply to LOUIS KAUFMAN, No. 766 Broadway, late Kaufman & Garratt.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE PROTESTANT nurse and seamstress to go into the country. Such a one may apply at No. 54 East 16th-st., between 9 and 12 A. M. None but one with the best City reference from her last employer need apply.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN BOY, 15 OR 16 years old, to work in a gold-pen factory; must reside with his parents. Apply at No. 132 William-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENTRY-CLERK. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., at Nos. 60 and 62 Murray-st. HALSTED, HAINES & CO.

WANTED—A BOY IN A LAW-OFFICE—ONE who can write a good hand. Apply at No. 266 Broadway, room No. 19.

WANTED—TWO SCOTCH OR ENGLISH TANners. Apply to YOUNG, SCHULTZ & CO., No. 37 Ferry-st.

HEAD GARDENER—WANTED, A SINGLE man on a first-class place near the City, must understand practically hot house grapes and flowers. One able to oversee nursery plants and trees preferred. Liberal wages. Address, with references, where employed, &c., to GARDENER, Box No. 3,075 City Post-Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—WANTED IN A RESPECTABLE private family, board for a youth about 16 years of age, whose parents reside in a pleasant town in Connecticut; having good schools and would be willing to exchange board for one or two sons of said family. Address Post-Office. Box No. 283.

BOARDING.—A COUPLE OF SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with handsome rooms and full or partial board, in a house where only a few select boarders will be received. Dinner at 6 o'clock; gas, bath, &c. References exchanged. Apply at No. 149 Madison-st.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN ARE DEsirous of obtaining a good, large, airy room, with either breakfast or full board, at reasonable price. Address P. R. S., *Times* office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in a private family, at No. 27 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

BOARD AT ASTORIA.—TWO CHOICE rooms for families and two for single gentlemen, in the mansion on Sunswick-Terrace, fronting the River, can be had by early application to Mrs. ROOME, at Astoria. Steamboat communication to and from Peck slip four times a day and by stages hourly.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 70 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CONVENIENT TO Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. A good house, with modern improvements, in a fine location and neighborhood. References exchanged. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD—AND PLEASANT ROOMS FOR GENtlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, at No. 278 4th-av., near 27th-st.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED—A FURnished parlor and bedroom on second or third floor, with full board for a gentleman and wife, in a plain, quiet family, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed and at a reasonable price. Location above Madison-square, between 3d and 6th avs. References given and required. Address, stating terms and location, Box No. 2,478, Post-Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CHATSWORTH HOTEL—EDENSOR, DERBYSHIRE, ENGLAND.—WILLIAM JEPSON, the proprietor, begs to inform American visitors to England, that the Chatsworth Hotel is situated in Chatsworth-park and in the immediate vicinity of the princely residence of the Duke of Devonshire, a palace adorned with *chef d'oeuvres* of art, and liberally embellished by nature. The Hotel offers every comfort and accommodation to tourists and is within easy distance of the romantic scenery of Derbyshire, which has not inappropriately been compared to Switzerland.

The Midland Railway, intersecting England between London and York, has a branch to Rowsley-Station, where an omnibus from the Hotel meets every train. This affords a delightful drive through the Park. Fare sixpence.

N. B.—A large public parlor for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, (lighted with gas,) and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village, of easy access to a fine beach for bathing, and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts. N. H. GILLETT, (Formerly of the Syracuse House,) N. Y.

FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1857.

SURF HOTEL, AT FIRE ISLAND.—THIS IS a new house, extensive and well furnished, and well kept, lit with gas, has the great South Bay on one side, and the ocean on the other. The proprietor is determined to make Fire Island the favorite sea-shore resort of New-York. It is accessible twice a day by the Long Island Railroad, leaving Brooklyn at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., and arrangements have been made to run on Tuesday and Friday of each week. Cheap excursions, to leave South Ferry at 9 A. M. for Thompson's Station, and by steamer *Hero* across the South Bay. Fare each way, $1 25. D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

CLAVERACK SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE—Four hours' ride from New-York—Board from $3 to $4 a week. Apply to JOHN W. LYON, Claverack, N. Y.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $25 to $100.

Gold Hunting full-jeweled English Lever Watches, from $50 to $250.

We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.

We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.

We will case up Watches to suit customers.

Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.

We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.

SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

H. N. SQUIRE. T. D. LANDER.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

LIGHTNING RODS.—300,000 FEET 7-16TH IN. fluted twisted rod, with glass-ring insulators, points, &c., wholesale, cheap, to close off their stock of this kind of rod. LYON, HILL & GOODNOW, No. 65 John-st.

PIG IRON, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA Tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

HAMMERED IRON, SWEDES OR PERU—All sizes, delivered at Rouse's Point, Albany or New-York. For sale by SALTUS & CO., 7 Beaver-st.

WIRE-GAUZE WINDOW SCREENS—EXEcuted in the highest style of the art. G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 109 John-st., New-York.

WIRE SCREEN SIGNS—FOR BANKS, INSURance Companies, &c. G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 109 John-st.

BRASS, COPPER AND IRON WIRE, AT the lowest prices. G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 109 John-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 15½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $2 50 SHOES AND gaiters, also the $3 50 and $4 boots, at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st., near the Museum.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

THE GREAT WEST.—THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale at very low prices lots in the City of Independence on the Missouri River. Situated on the great route to Kansas, the Plains and California, with an elevated and very healthy position on the river; a steady growth in wealth; $1,500,000 of assessed property; a city population of over 6,000; the seat of justice of Jackson County, which numbers 20,000 inhabitants; a city corporation in operation fifteen years; the Pacific Railroad; three banking houses; forty merchants; the various trades and professions; it is now rapidly increasing and is destined to become one of the large cities of the West, thus offering unusual advantages to capitalists and emigrants. For further information, apply to A. S. SNELLING & SON, No. 66 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, 22 miles above Yonkers, 10 or more acres of land, together with a first-class mansion, finished with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Just completed and built in the best manner for the owner's use. On the premises are a new carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. The view is unsurpassed on the river. Persons wishing to see this place, will always find conveyances waiting the arrival of the cars and boats at Yonkers. Apply to MANUEL T. HOLMES, near the premises.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A NEAT THREE-story brown stone first-class house, situated in one of the best locations in the city of Brooklyn, Canton-st., between Lafayette-av. and Hanson-place, within 10 minutes walk of the ferries. The house is well built, with all the modern improvements. Possession immediately. Terms easy. Apply to THOMAS READ, No. [illegible] Water-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 25 LONDON-TERRACE, West 23d-st.; is built in the most substantial manner with all the modern improvements; is one of the most desirable locations in the City, and will be sold cheap. Apply to O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences upon high grounds, with 3 or 4½ acres of land on the East River, at Upper Ravenswood. Inquire of J. T. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

$4,650.—A CHEAP HOME ON BROADWAY, Brooklyn, only three squares from the Ferry; only $500 cash or security, balance in 5 years. BELL & COE, No. 59 John-st., or S. W. DISBROW, No. 59 South 7th-st., Brooklyn.

SOME OF THE VERY BEST LOCATED UNENCUMBERED lots in Brooklyn, with some cash, will be given for one or two good dwelling houses, or stores in New-York. Apply to E. M. SOTHER, No. 15 John-street, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—The tavern stand now occupied by Theodore Sammis, in Beetown, L. I. Apply to E. L. SMITH, No. 130 Water-st., for one week.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—THE NEW HOUSE NO. 144 WEST 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; is 25 feet front, high stoop, and has all the latest improvements. The parlor furniture carpets, and gas fixtures are for sale. To an undoubted good tenant a favorable lease would be given. Apply to the owner, on the premises.

TO LET.—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY the New-York Clearing House, being the entire second story of No. 22 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF BUILDINGS Nos. 565 and 567, communicating with No. 83 Prince-st., entrance on both streets. The location is one of the best for business purposes, or a hotel. The furniture will be sold cheap, or rented. Apply to J. STOUVENEL & CO., No. 218 Centre-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of a house in 18th-st., west of 6th-av., suitable for a small respectable family. Rent $250 per annum. Apply at No. 113 6th-st. near 6th-av., in the grocery.

ELIGIBLE NEWSPAPER OFFICE.—TO LET from 1st May next, (1858,) the building, corner Beekman and Nassau sts., now occupied by the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES. The premises are well adapted for the business of a daily newspaper, the lofts being sky-lighted, the vault built expressly for a press-room, and which is the largest in the City, extending under both streets. Apply to S. E. & R. C. MORSE, N. Y. *Observer* office, on the premises.

A CHANCE SELDOM TO BE MET WITH.—To let, the best part of a modern house, either furnished or unfurnished, with gas, baths and every convenience. The owner, with three others, will be permanent boarders, if agreeable, so that the balance of rent would be very small. The right sort of a person can make considerable money here easily. Call at No. 166 4th-av., below 12th-st., for three days, with the best of references.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD NO. 129 FULton-st., running through to No. 43 Ann-st., 25 feet front by 118 deep. The lease has 21 years to run from May 1, 1857, and will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to FRANCIS MANY, No. 40 John-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—WANTED to purchase, part trade, a good brick dwelling, well situated, not above 30th-st., worth about $12,000, for which $6,000 to $8,000 in cash and a valuable unincumbered property, in one of the most fashionable watering places in New Jersey, worth $4,000, will be given; the balance, if any, on mortgage will be assumed. Apply to T. M. SOTHER, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE country residences in the town of Essex, Conn., only ten minutes' walk from the landing of the New-York and Hartford steamboats, and four miles from New-Haven and New London Railroad depot at Saybrook. The house is situated on a lot containing three acres of the best land in the town, and beautifully located, is of modern style, and furnished throughout with the best materials, calculated for a large family, and within five minutes' walk of four churches, of different denominations, and as near to Hill's Academy and Essex Seminary. For further particulars, apply to J. R. ROCKWELL, on the premises, or to CHARLES H. PRATT, No. 88 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT IN NORTHampton, Mass., consisting of 27 acres of woodland, lawn and tillage, and an elegant mansion, with valuable barn and out-buildings recently erected. The house is lined with brick, finished with marble mantels and frescoed walls and ceilings; has a slated roof, with furnace and extensive hydraulic arrangements for spring and rain water, and the best conveniences of modern dwelling-houses in a city. The site is picturesque and very beautiful, with a commanding prospect; the grounds tastefully arranged with fruit, shade and forest trees, and the estate would meet the wants of a gentleman of taste desiring a residence for Summer or Winter. For terms, &c., apply to Dr. W. W. CUTLER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT COUNTRY SEAT near Brewster's Station on the Harlem Railroad. The purchaser can have from 5 to 10 acres of land, as he may desire. The house is built in the most modern and improved style, and commands a magnificent view of the Croton River for several miles in extent; has good water, choice fruit, with a large yard and garden, beautifully arranged, and is within 5 minutes' walk from the station. A large number of village lots can be sold from the property. A more particular reference can be had at the office of Messrs. BRIGGS & RICHARDSON, No. 42 Cedar st., New-York. Apply to or address S. BREWSTER, Dykeman's, New-York.

FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.—A gentleman's place, about 2 hours' ride on New-York and New-Haven Railway, containing about 70 acres, most of which is in high cultivation, balance wood. The dwelling contains the modern improvements, (bath, &c.,) buildings all in order, fine fruits and extensive vineries, with a great variety of foreign grapes, &c. Yachting and boating, fishing and gunning, in as great variety as can be found, and fine gravelly beach adjoining the lawn. For further information apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE CONtaining about 20 acres of land, near Elizabeth, N. J., in a high state of cultivation, with good house, barn, and other out-buildings; having a large garden and a great variety of fruit; situated on fine high ground, and a very desirable neighborhood, with schools, churches, and easy of access to New-York by steamboat or railroad. Title indisputable. Will be sold cheap, and possession given immediately if desired. For further information, apply to C. W. LODER, No. 180 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR THE BALANCE OF THE YEAR, with privilege of Lease if wanted, a comfortable two story dwelling, with a wing to contain Parlor and Library, now being added. The house is in excellent condition, newly painted inside and out; new and handsome carriage house and stable. The location is healthy and convenient, overlooking the Sound and retired. All supplies brought to the door. Distance 1½ miles to the Mott Haven Depot. Apply to Mr. CLARK, No. 12 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A DELIGHTful residence on Ronkonkoma Lake, Long Island, 1½ miles from Lakeland station; a very neat cottage and about 20 acres, with stables, poultry-house, &c. Grounds handsomely laid out and well stocked with shade trees and fruits; churches, schools and stores conveniently near. Good fishing and gunning. View of house, &c., at A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.'S, No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE AT NEW ROCHELLE, NEAR THE SOUND—A plot of ground containing about 12 acres, with choice fruit of all kinds, and possessing many advantages as a gentleman's country residence. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to W. H. WHEMSTER, Steamer office, No. 36 Wall-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT TARRYTOWN, A FARM OF 35 acres, containing a dwelling, a young orchard and a noble spring of water, good building sites, with a view of the North River and surrounding country, within 2 miles of the depot. Price $250 per acre; one half can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of C. CURTISS, Tarrytown.

WANTED—A FARM OF FROM SIXTY TO ONE hundred acres, within thirty miles of New-York, near depot or landing, with orchards, well watered, good buildings, free from stones, &c., &c. Name lowest price and conditions of payment. To take possession 1st January next; one having a fine view of the Hudson preferred. Address WILLIAM T. COGGSHELL, Fall River, Mass.

FARM FOR SALE—FOUR MILES FROM THE city of Newark, consisting of 30 acres; 16 acres cultivated and 4 acres of woodland; the best spring on the ground. For sale either with or without the Stock. Conditions made easy to suit the purchaser. A good bargain for a gardener, and has a small vineyard. For particulars, inquire at the Drug store, No. 194 Market-st.

OAK PILES FOR SALE AT JERSEY CITY.—Inquire of or address W. H. WOOD, office No. [illegible] Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

AUCTION SALES.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau st. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, of one rosewood suite, covered in crimson figured brocatel, marble-top washstands, marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany bedsteads, parlor, arm and easy chairs, mahogany bookcases and secretaries, mahogany sofas, mahogany tete-a-tetes, mahogany pier table, Egyptian, marble-top, oak, cane seats, dining chairs, &c. Also, one large pair of scales, enclosed in mahogany case, suitable for weighing gold, together with counter, money scoops, &c. Immediately after the sale of the furniture, the balance of the toys remaining from the sale in Maiden-lane uncalled for.

William Topping, Auctioneer.
GUNS, CLOTHING, FURNITURE, PLUSHES and Damaged Goods at Auction.—WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway, will include in their sale of FRIDAY the 7th: Guns—125 English double-barreled guns, damaged on the voyage. Clothing—by order of the executors—3,000 garments for Fall and Winter wear. Furniture Plushes—An invoice crimson furniture Plushes. Damaged goods from wreck of the Samuel Willets: Alpacas, Blankets, Book and Mull Muslins, Prints, De Beges, Brown Shirtings. Also, an invoice of Table and Pocket Cutlery.

[illegible] Bangs, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT PARLOR FURNITURE.—By virtue of a mortgage, BANGS & CO., No. 13 Nassau-st., will sell, THIS DAY, the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock, six elegant suites of rosewood parlor furniture, covered in gold and blue, crimson, and maroon brocatel, from one of the first manufacturers in this City. Parties desiring furniture of this description will find this a rare opportunity for supplying themselves at a low figure, as the sale is positive, rain or shine.

A. J. Richards, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell on FRIDAY, Aug. 7, at their salesroom, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., at 10½ o'clock, [illegible] cases boots shoes and brogans. The same being a stock of goods well adapted to country and City dealers. Sold without reserve.

HORICON HOUSE, LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.—AUCTION SALE.—Will be sold at auction on the [illegible] inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, that beautifully located hotel, and farm attached, known as the United States Hotel, Lake George. Also, a number of large villa lots, beautifully located in natural groves, convenient to the hotel, and commanding the most extensive views of the lake and surrounding mountains. Maps of the premises may be seen and had at the United States and American Hotels, and Congress and Union Halls, Saratoga; at the Pavilion, Ticonderoga; and the principal Hotels on Lake Champlain; also, at the Fort William Henry Hotel and Lake House, Lake George. Mr. F. G. CROSBY, now on the premises, will, at all times, point out, to any one wishing to purchase lots, the most desirable sites, giving the boundaries and numbers, as per map. Terms, which will be liberal, made known at the time of sale. LAKE GEORGE, Aug 3, 1857.

FINANCIAL.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT, BANKERS, Late with DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., To whom they refer. Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Stocks, Bonds, &c., negotiate mercantile paper and loans. Interest allowed on deposits. Office, Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 7 Nassau-st.

Office of the Housatonic Railroad Co., Bridgeport, June 26, 1857.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUPONS due on the 1st proximo on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., in the City of New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport. At the annual meeting of the Stockholders in February last, it was resolved to pay off in cash $50,000 of the outstanding Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1858, from the net income of the Road in 1857, and to create a new issue for the balance, bearing date Jan. 1, 1857, of $250,000, which should retain the same perfect security which had been given for the original Bonds of $300,000, of which it was decided to make $50,000 payable Jan. 1, 1859, and $50,000 annually thereafter till Jan. 1, 1863, and thus extinguish the whole mortgage debt within the period prescribed. In pursuance of this resolution the new Bonds have been prepared and already negotiated, to the extent of $[illegible], chiefly in exchange for the old Bonds, which have been cancelled and charged off, leaving $[illegible] yet to be exchanged or otherwise disposed of. Holders of the remainder of the old Bonds are invited to examine the new issue, and to exchange for them their old Bonds, should they feel disposed, and on such terms that the investment will pay them 8 per cent. per annum. The new Bonds being payable at sundry dates, it will be seen that those who contemplate exchanging will have a better choice now as to the time during which they may wish to continue the investment than by deferring it to a later period. Exchanges can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport. H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, Albany, July 28, 1857. EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, out of its net earnings for the six months which will expire on the 31st inst., payable to the stockholders at the close of the books on that day, on the 20th day of August next, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the 21st day of September next upon stock registered at London. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar. The Transfer Books will be closed, at the close of business, on Friday, the 31st day of July, inst., and will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of August next. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., Philadelphia, July 15, 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE transfer books of the stock of the Company will be closed on the 31st instant, and will be reopened on the 3d of August next. Holders of certificates that have been discharged from this office, or either of the transfer agencies, are particularly requested to have them duly registered on the transfer books, to which they have been transferred prior to 31st instant. By order of the Board. W. H. McILHENNEY, Secretary.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., Office 227 South 4th st., Philadelphia, July 15, 1857.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of four per cent. on the preferred and common stock has been declared, payable on the 4th day of August next free from State tax. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer. Stockholders on the books of the New-York Agency will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. ROBERT C. BOYD, Register.

Office Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be held at their office, in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 12th day of August. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary. Cleveland, July 28th, 1857.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED to pay the Coupons due (1st September) on Bonds issued by the County of Sacramento, under an act of the State of California, entitled an Act to authorize the County of Sacramento to fund the outstanding warrants drawn against the Court-House and Jail fund of Sacramento County, say Bond No. 1 to [illegible] inclusive, for $314,376 98. Signed, WM. HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the above Company will be received by the undersigned Commissioners at the office of the Company, No. 10 Nassau st., on and after MONDAY, the 10th day of August instant, until SATURDAY, the 15th instant. FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, ADRIAN ISELIN, WILLIAM D. WADDINGTON.

Office of Racine and Mississippi R. R. Co., No. 44 Exchange place, New-York, Aug. 4, 1857.
INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest on the Bonds of the City of Racine issued to this Company, due on the 6th inst., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., Agents, No. 44 Exchange place. HENRY S. DURAND, President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 3 to 12 months as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF Knickerbocker Stage Company for the year ending August 1, 1858, will be held at the office, corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st., on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst. The poll will be open from 4½ to 6 o'clock P. M. GEO. C. PETERS, Secretary.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $2,500, ON STEAM ENgine, boiler and other machinery, which cost $[illegible] a short time ago; or would sell, with an old-established business; would take a partner, or exchange for a farm. Address, for two days, STEAM, Times Office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. CHARTERED 1833.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus June 1, 1857	128,500
Total	$328,500

This Company has taken a TEMPORARY Office for the transaction of its New-York business, at No. 20 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the Bank of New-York Building, corner of Wall and William sts. D. W. DE LAMATER, President. WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, Chicago, July 16, 1857.—NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of said Company, was declared by the Board of Directors, on the 15th inst., payable at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on the 15th day of August next, in exchange on New-York, at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st of July inst. Dividends will be remitted on the orders of the owners or their authorized agents. W. R. LARRABEE, Sec.

NOTICE.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay a dividend of 4 per cent on and after the 1st day of August next. Stockholders residing in the City of New York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at Luther Wright's Bank. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only. Oswego, July 15, 1857. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

Rutger's Fire Insurance Company, Office, No. 176 Chatham-square.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst., until August 1.—July 16, 1857. EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

Saint Nicholas Bank, New-York, Aug. 1, 1857.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable to the stock and scrip holders, on and after MONDAY the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 10th inst. inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

City Bank of Brooklyn, Brooklyn, Aug. 1, 1857.
THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst. The Transfer Books will remain closed until that day. E. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company has been declared payable on and after the 10th day of August next, at their office No. 13 William-st. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 10th of August. New-York, July 31, 1857. C. W. DURANT, Treas.

DIVIDEND.—THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD Company, office corner of East 61st-st. and 3d-av.—The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable on and after Wednesday, 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary. New-York, Aug 3, 1857.

Marine Bank, New-York, Aug 1, 1857.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared, payable on and after Monday, 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed till that day. By order of the Board. J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Office of the Harmony Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, July 2, 1857.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent. payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANnual dividend of 3½ per cent. has this day been declared payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. PARKER HANDY, Cashier. New-York, Aug. 1, 1857.

Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, Office Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st., New-York, Aug. 7, 1857.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of eight (8) per cent. payable on demand. CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, July 7, 1857.
THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on the 13th inst. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

Office of the Arctic Fire Insurance Co., No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, July 8, 1857.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 13th inst. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—New-York, Aug. 4, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, July 16, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. payable Aug. 1. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. STEPHEN H. CONGER, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY DIVIDEND.—A dividend of five per cent. will be paid by said Company out of the earnings, on and after the 10th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board. GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of four per cent. has been declared, payable August 1. The transfer books will be closed till that date, inclusive. July 25, 1857. CHAS. C. BETTS, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 463 Grand-st., corner Willett-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President. JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A SEVEN YEARS' LEASE, TOgether with the good-will, furniture, and fixtures of the Carlton House, situated on Broadway, Nos. 427 and 429. The house is well arranged, and doing business on the European system, has a large and commodious basement, kitchen, &c. It contains 125 well ventilated rooms, a number of which are large parlors, with bed-rooms attached, suitable for families. The house is very neatly and substantially furnished and fitted up, and the location is one of the best in the City. Sold on account of ill health of the proprietor. Terms of sale made easy. For particulars inquire on the premises of RICHARD W. FOWLER, Proprietor.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS.—THE ADVERTISER doing business in Broadway as a merchant tailor, would like to unite his business with another of the same kind. The stand he now has is good, and his business yields about five thousand dollars profits a year. A partner, with good ability as a cutter and business capacity, with some capital, is desired. Any communication with real name, stating where an interview can be had, will be strictly confidential. Address ANTONIA, Times office.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.—FOR sale, the stock and fixtures of a carpenter's shop, in a good location—rent very cheap. Sold in consequence of owner going into other business. Apply at the lumber-yard, corner 11th av. and 14th st.

PROPOSALS.

Croton Aqueduct Office, New-York, June 25, 1857.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 15th day of August next, at noon, when the proposals will be opened, for the construction of the Embankments of the New Grand Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct. This Reservoir will cover about 106 acres of land, and will be in depth 40 feet. The quantity of work to be done is approximately shown as follows:

96,264 cubic yards of soil to be excavated and placed in spoil banks.
19,000 cubic yards of puddle.
[illegible],000 cubic yards of excavation and embankment.
185,000 cubic yards of rock excavation.
71,000 cubic yards of broken stone.
47,000 cubic yards of stone paving or slope wall.
850 cubic yards of concrete.
550 cubic yards of brick wall, laid in cement.
3,000 cubic yards of paving, laid in cement.
124,000 B. M. feet of sheet piling.

If the lowest bidder refuse or omit to accept the work within forty-eight hours after written notice of the award, the contract will be re-advertised for not less than ten days, and re let. Plans and specifications will be ready for examination at this office on and after the 6th day of July next. The Board will be ready to let the masonry for the gate houses and pipe chambers appurtenant to this Reservoir, and also for the Aqueduct connecting it with the main work, in a short time. Due notice of this letting will be given. For further information, apply to GEORGE S. GREENE, Engineer in charge of the work. M. VAN SCHAICK, President. THEO. R. DE FOREST, Ass't Com'r. A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer. Croton Aqueduct Board.

Croton Aqueduct Department, New-York, Aug. 6, 1857.
NEW GRAND RESERVOIR.—NOTICE TO BIDDERS.—The blank forms of proposals are now ready for delivery. Two sureties will be required, each of whom must verify in the sum of $100,000 before a Judge of any Court of Record in this County. M. VAN SCHAICK, THEO. R. DE FOREST, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER, Free from poison, for the destruction of Bedbugs and Roaches, Ants and Fleas, Moths and Musquitoes, Flies and Plant Insects, Insects on Fowls and Animals. LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice. Principal Depot, No. 424 Broadway. Beware of peddlers. Beware of counterfeits. E. LYON & CO.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 651 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are ¾ lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any roots, and prevent the nervous sensations.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE. MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE. To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo. GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York. Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:
Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts.:
7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
[illegible]:30 P. M.—Mt. Kisco Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE TWENTY SIXTH-STREET STATION.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M. Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only. JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent. No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1857, trains will leave Chambers st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 11:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 35 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL; THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE. FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT. The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M., Leave College Point at [illegible]:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M. RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS. N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch. CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON via NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25	$2 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 85	—	New-London or Norwich	3 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

AUGUST, 1857. The Regular Old Established Line.
FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, PORT WASHINGTON, (MIDDLETOWN,) AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND OCEANPORT.
Friday, Aug 7, 8½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 7, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 8, 9¾ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 8, 4 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 9, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 9, 4½ P. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c., for passengers only.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN AND RED BANK.—The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, Jonas BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK:
Friday, Aug. 7, 8½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 7, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug 8, 4 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 8, 7 A. M.
Sunday, Aug. 9, 8½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 8, 8 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 10, 6 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 9, 4 P. M.
	Monday, Aug. 10, 9½ A. M.

Kerr's Express by this boat. Stages for all parts of the country.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. AMMING SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Ames-st. at 9½ A. M., 12¼ and 3¾ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9¾ A. M., and 12½ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY.—Fare, 75 cents. Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 6½, and Newburg 7¾ A. M.

FOR GLEN COVE, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK AND WHITESTONE.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. WM. H. WOOD, will run daily as follows: Leaving Glen Wood at 6:20 A. M.; Glen Cove at 7 A. M.; Sands' Point at 7:25 A. M.; Great Neck at 7:45 A. M.; Whitestone at 8 A. M. Returning will leave New-York, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

FOR MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA. KANGAROO LINE. PACKET FOR THURSDAY, AUG. 20. Clipper ship WAVERLEY, CLARKE, Commander, will be the only ship leaving in August. Has elegant accommodations for first and second cabin passengers. Apply on board, Pier No. 10 East River, or to MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st., or to GOODREE, ARKELL & ELLIOT, No. 105 Pearl-st.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 8th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. [illegible] Broadway.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE TEN HORSE POWER STEAM engine and locomotive boiler in perfect order. Apply at Nos. 26 and 28 Desbrosses-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are: The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE. The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK. The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST. These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20....1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4....1857	Wednesday, July 8....1857
Saturday, July 18....1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857

For freight or passage apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

CROSKEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN. The magnificent British steamships QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BEAL, 3,281 tons burth. INDIANA, Capt. BARKER, 2,264 tons burthen; ARGO, Capt. BENSON, 2,315 tons burthen; JASON, Capt. BRITTON, 2,667 tons burthen; owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen. Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship. The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships. RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $90; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30. The Steamship INDIANA will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, and be succeeded by the ARGO, Aug. 19, and the JASON, Sept. 2. For Freight or Passage, apply to C. H. SAND, No. 11 South-William-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st. Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others be returned. NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments. THE ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST, will sail on the 12th of September. No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled. N. B.—Hereafter the regular-built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL. Chief Cabin Passage ... $130. Second Cabin Passage ... 75.
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL. Chief Cabin Passage ... $110. Second Cabin Passage ... 60.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 29.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Aug. 5.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 12.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Aug. 19.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 26.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 2.
Berths not secured until paid for. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,200 tons, EDWARD HIGGINS, Commander, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday ... Aug. 1	Saturday ... Aug. 22
Saturday ... Sept. 12	Saturday ... Oct. 3

Price of passage, first cabin, according to location of state-room, $100; second cabin, $60. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage, apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York. Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by enclosure of postage stamps if from other cities) will be received at No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock of the morning of sailing.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Sat'y, June 20, 12 noon	Edinburg, June 17
Edinburg, Sat'day, July 11, 12 noon	Glasgow, July 8
Glasgow, We'day, Aug. 5, 12 noon	New-York, July 22
New-York, Sat'y, Aug. 22, 12 noon	Edinburg, Aug. 5
Edinburg, Sat'day, Sept. 5, 12 noon	Glasgow, Sept. 2

RATES OF PASSAGE: First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JOHN McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
PRICE OF PASSAGE: First Cabin ... $130; Second Cabin ... $75.
This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in case of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked below. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway. N. B.—The Steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 19.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO EUROPE.—First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $50 in the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, to sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the UNITED STATES MAIL, viz:

LEAVE NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON HAVRE and BREMEN.	Bremen for Southampt'n.	Havre and Southampton for New Y'k.
NORTH STAR	Sat'y, Aug. 8	Wed., Aug. 12
ARIEL ...... Sat., Aug. 8	Sat'y, Sept. 5	Wed., Sept. 9
NORTH STAR Sat., Sep. 5	Sat'y, Oct. 3	Wed., Oct. 7

These steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO FIRE ISLAND. $1 20 EACH WAY.—Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, by Long Island Railroad and Steamer HERO. Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M. RETURNING—Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, leave Fire Island at 11 A. M. Tickets for Fire Island to be had at depot South Ferry. Tickets to return to be had on board steamer HERO. The hotels at Fire Island are new and have ample accommodations of the best kind.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION!—TO Staten Island, Fort Hamilton, and Coney Island. Excursion to Staten Island, 7 miles, for six cents, and Coney Island via Fort Hamilton. The Staten Island ferry boats JOSEPHINE and SOUTHFIELD leave every hour from 6 A. M. till 7 P. M. On fine Sundays every half hour till 8 P. M. Passengers for Fort Hamilton and Coney Island will land at the first landing.

DELIGHTFUL SUNDAY EXCURSION TO FAR ROCKAWAY, STOPPING AT THE SEASIDE HOUSE.—Steamer MAYFLOWER, from 42d st. N. R., at 7:30; 10th-st., 8; Catharine-st., 8:30; Spring-st., 9; Pier No. 3, N. R., 9:30 A. M. Returning, leaving Far Rockaway at 4 P. M. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents.

EXCURSION.—THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS steamboat UNION, can be chartered for Excursions, with or without a barge, by applying to G. W. WILSON, No. 130 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between PHINEAS H. LAURENCE and SAMUEL S. WANDELL, under the firm of LAURENCE & WANDELL, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. SAMUEL S. WANDELL is alone authorized to sign the firm's name in liquidation. PHINEAS H. LAURENCE, SAMUEL S. WANDELL. New-York, Aug. 4, 1857. S. S. WANDELL will continue the business at the same stand, Nos. 20 and 22 Elizabeth-st.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE partnership hitherto existing between MICHAEL A. EGAN and DANIEL CUNNINGHAM, of the City of New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. MICHAEL A. EGAN, DANIEL CUNNINGHAM. New-York, Aug. 15, 1857. N. B.—The business of the firm, in future, will be carried on by M. A. EGAN, to whom all claims may be presented.

NEW TRUNK AND CARPET BAG ESTABLISHMENT, corner of Broadway and Murray-sts., entrance on Murray-st. A new stock of superior goods to be sold very cheap. WOODRUFF & FINCH.

MEDICAL.

EVERY WOMAN'S BOOK! THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, *Professor of Diseases of Women.* One Hundredth Edition, (500,000,) 18mo, pp 250. [On fine paper, extra binding, $1.]

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character, and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand. Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from *prolapsus uteri*, (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus*, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration, and relief.

[Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.] DAYTON, May 1, 1847. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir*: My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife, on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Desomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, one another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DE WITT & DAVENPORT, Tribune Buildings; and at the publication office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also T. B. PETERSON, Philadelphia. Upon the receipt of $1, "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is sent (mailed free) to any part of the United States, Canadas and British Provinces. All letters must be post-paid, and addressed to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!!!
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu" for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c. If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption? The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once. Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address. Depot No. 52 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia. AGENTS: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and British Provinces. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S; take no other. *Cures guaranteed.*

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR IS A CONCENTRATED extract of the olive and pine; it is applied and inhaled, not taken, and it is the only fluid that contains *Electro Magnetism*, which it imparts to the system, increasing its VITALITY, enabling it to expel *Pain and Disease.* Olive Tar, diluted with mutton tallow, forms an invaluable *Ointment*, for the cure of *Piles, Sores and all Diseases of the Skin.*

J. R. STAFFORD'S BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS are composed of sulphur and a preparation of iron, combined with SUGAR OF MILK. They are very agreeable to the taste, do not *Sicken* nor *Purge*, they quicken *Digestion*, add *Consistency, Color*, and *Purity* to the *Blood*, and greatly increase the power of the NERVOUS SYSTEM. The following are the names of a few well known persons who have used the above, and who commend their use as indicated, for diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Nerves, Muscles, Joints, Skin, &c.:
J. H. Ladd, Esq., Publisher of *Independent*, New-York.
Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., Postmaster, New-York.
George Law, Esq., 5th-av., New York.
Joseph L. Lord, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
Dr. E. Bright, Editor *Examiner*, New-York.
C. Van Wyck, Esq., Pro'r *Ch'n Intelligencer*, New-York.
Robert B. Coleman, Esq., Astor House, New-York.
Simeon Draper, Esq., cor. Pine and Wm. sts., New-York.
E. R. Yale, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn, New-York.
Wm. B. Townsend, Esq., Staten Island, New-York.
Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, New-York.
John M. Barnard, Esq., Boston, Mass.
Gen. Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
Rev. R. H. Conklin, Providence, R. I.
Rev. R. C. Taylor, Bergen, N. J.
John B. Steenburger, Esq., California.
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Olive Tar, 50 cents a bottle; Ointment, 25 cents a bottle; Powders, $1 a package, of 12 Powders; 3 packages for $2 50. Sold by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR CO., No. 17 State-st., New-York, and by all druggists.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening. (Sundays excepted.) TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state. TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9. Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar and the larger sizes will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage. No 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND is the *ne plus ultra* of venereal medicines, and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. W. offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness. Those who doubt he will cure without charge. Remember, all ye who have been lingering, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days, feel "that Richard is himself again." Price $1. Office No. 280 Canal-st., third door east of Broadway.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—G. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Surgeons CARNOCHAN and MOTT, and RICORD, of Paris, who is the first living surgeon for the diseases, &c., of the sexual system, has removed from No. 616 Broadway to No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house East of Broadway, where he may be privately consulted in English or French, personally or by letter. Those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, instruments, "no mercury," and like pretences of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

THE VIRTUES OF MEDICINE.—WHILE the men, women and children of our City have, for ten years past, been dying by hundreds every week of the most common diseases, despite the specifics which are "warranted to cure," in all the newspapers, Dr. TRALL, of the Hygeian-Medical Institute, No. 15 Laight-st., has, during all this time, cured all his cases without losing a patient, and without using a particle of medicine stronger than water, food, air and exercise. When will the people and the doctors find out that poisons are not remedies?

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery in medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating DR. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

MEDICAL.

RICORD, VELPEAU, CIVIALE, ACTON, COWLING, and the Venereal Hospital Practice of Paris and London.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—50th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype pictures; cloth, $1. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; qualities, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, Emissions, Impotency, &c., at No. 28 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. Address letters to Box No. 344 New-York Post-Office. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, Mercury, Atlas, Police Gazette, &c.*

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CARD.—DR. COBBETT, No. 10 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on private diseases. The victims of imposition can call on him with the certainty of being perfectly cured. Dr. C. is a member of the College of Surgeons, London, and the University of New-York, and the only qualified Physician and Surgeon practicing in the above specialty in this City, and as a proof of Dr. C.'s sincerity, he would refer them to his diplomas, which are to be found suspended in his office, with the names of the various professors inscribed thereon, such as Mott, Pattison, Paine, Ferguson, Cooper, &c. Charges moderate. Hours 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. RALPH'S OFFICES FOR THE TREATMENT of all diseases and abuses of the sexual and urinary system, stricture, debility, [illegible], nervous and seminal weakness, piles, gravel, dyspepsia, and all chronic and constitutional diseases. Recent cases of disease quickly and radically cured. Hours till 1, and after 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted. No. 786 Broadway, corner 10th-st. "DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL TREATISE," price $1, is sold at No. 8 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 80 Beekman-st., and by the Author, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., or mailed securely enveloped and post-paid, by addressing Box 350 Post-Office.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhoea and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.—The excruciating torment of toothache can be speedily relieved by this delightful remedy, without fear of injuring the gums or teeth. Eminent Dentists say they use it daily in their practice, and that it has enabled them to preserve many valuable teeth that must otherwise have been drawn. Try it yourself, and recommend it to others. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Price 25 cents per vial.

DR. MORTON'S INJECTION FOR GONORRHOEA AND GLEET.—This remedy performs a safe and speedy cure without the use of internal medicine. Those desiring such may purchase this with every confidence, and will find it all that is represented. Price $1. Sold at RING'S, No. 192 Broadway, No. [illegible] Grand-st., and No. [illegible] Hudson-st.

A LETTER OF ADVICE TO LADIES WHO suffer from NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY, PAIN in BACK or LOINS, with explanations illustrated by SIX ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS, which I will send free of postage, on receipt of two letter stamps. J. R. STAFFORD, Practical Chemist, No. 16 State-st., New-York.

DR. CULVERWELL'S RADICAL REGENERATOR.—A specific remedy for seminal weakness, sexual debility, impotency, involuntary emissions, &c., in both sexes. For sale at WELLS & CO'S, No. 115 Franklin st. Price $2. Full particulars of this entirely new, wonderful remedy, given by sending one stamp to Box No. [illegible] Post-Office, New-York.

SUFFERERS FROM SEMINAL EMISSIONS and female sexual weakness, who [illegible] health, enclose two stamps, and address, in perfect confidence, their friend and former fellow sufferer, WM. J. S. C. ADAMS, Box No. 176 Charlestown, Mass.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HARMON K. WELLS and JONATHAN S. CHRISTIE against JOHN LENG.—To the above-named defendant:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the same complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 367 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and eight dollars and forty-nine cents, with interest on four hundred and twenty-six dollars and fourteen cents, from the 20th day of December, 1856, and interest on one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and seventy-four cents, other part thereof, from the 10th day of February, 1857, and interest on forty-two dollars and sixteen cents, other part thereof, from the 18th day of February, 1857. Besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June [illegible], 1857. W. WELLS, Plaintiffs' Attorney. The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City hall in said City, on the 30 day of July, 1857. jy8-law6wF W. WELLS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—PETER VAN ZANDT LANE and WILLIAM B. GUILD against ROBERT P. RIKER.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To ROBERT P. RIKER, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of June, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Nassau-street, in the City New-York, in the State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and eighty-five dollars and thirty-four cents, with interest from the 1st day of April, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated, New-York, June 5, 1857. S. T. FREEMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorney. jy16-law6wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID TRAITEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, the administratrix, at the office of P. J. Joachimssen, Esq., No. 110 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated June 18, 1857. je19-law6mF SARAH TRAITEL, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EPHRAIM TREADWELL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 164 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of February next.—Dated New-York the 6th day of August, 1857. WILLIAM E. TREADWELL, WILLIAM HUSTACE, Executors. a7-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JACOB C. WEEKS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. [illegible] Pearl-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the twenty-third day of November next. Dated May 5, 1857. CATHARINE V. WEEKS, Administratrix. my29-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against JOSEPH W. BURDEN, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix, at the residence of FRANCIS M. LOVETT, No. 452 Grand-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the thirteenth day of November next.—Dated, May 6, 1857. MARIA BURDEN, Executrix. my7-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT L. STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, No. [illegible] Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 19, 1857. EDWIN A. STEVENS, Executor, &c. my21-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH T. ROBERTSON, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his store No. 247 Hudson-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1857. ap24-law6mF JOHN E. LANDON, Administrator.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

QUARANTINE NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—PORT OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1857.—Masters and pilots of vessels arriving at the port of New-York, are hereby directed not to throw overboard into the Bay, or permit the same to be done, from any vessel under their command, any beds, bedding, or other refuse material, inside of Sandy Hook; and masters and owners of vessels are hereby notified that an iron scow has been constructed by the Commissioners of Health, and placed under the control of the Health Officer, for the purpose of affording facilities to ship-masters to comply with the Quarantine regulations, respecting the burning of old beds, bedding, and other refuse material. By order of the Commissioners of Health. WALTER F. CONCKLIN, Clerk.

Croton Aqueduct Department, July 10, 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following five per cent is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849. All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next. E. C. HANCE, Register.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against purchasing any interest in a patent granted to WM. H. WALTON, dated 9th December, 1856, and reissued to him, except from WM. H. WALTON personally, who alone has the legal right of disposing of the same. For further information, address W. H. WALTON & CO., Nos. 191 and 193 Chrystie-st., New-York.

BARABENGE'S MEDICATED ROSE CREAM.—This beautiful cosmetique instantly imparts to the complexion a rose-like bloom, and renders it perfectly transparent. Price $1 per bottle, at No. 1,088 Broadway, one door below 32d-st. MADAME RACHAL, Agent.

THE LATE MURDERS.

Inquest on the Mulberry-Street Case.

THE LATE TRAGEDY AT NAVESINK.

Was Moses Murdered? and if so, Was it by Donnelly?

The Body Exhumed, and another Autopsy Made—Singular Facts and Inferences—The Defence that is to be Made.

The community, though full-fed on horrors daily, cannot have forgotten so soon how it was startled the other day by the shocking tragedy at the "Sea View House," Navesink, N. J. About 3 o'clock in the morning of Saturday, Aug. 1, a female in the house saw Albert S. Moses, one of the barkeepers, running wildly about one of the upper landings, with blood streaming from his throat. She ran screaming through the house in great affright. The inmates were all alarmed, and on learning the cause of the uproar, the greatest excitement prevailed. Moses was conveyed to his room, when a ghastly wound was found in his throat. The flowing blood was staunched as well as could be, when the wounded man stated that he had sat up the previous night, gambling with James P. Donnelly, the book-keeper, of whom he had won nearly $[illegible]. This amount, with other sums received at the bar during the day, he had placed between the mattresses of a bed in a room adjoining that in which he slept. Just before daylight he was awakened by a noise in his room, but before he had become entirely conscious he was stabbed in the throat with some sharp instrument. Starting up and turning round, he saw Donnelly rushing from his room. He then got out of bed, ran into the passage-way (as before stated) and gave the alarm. Donnelly, thus accused, was secured by the boarders.

There was no physician in the house, nor in the Hotel near by, though in both establishments there were several hundred guests. Freehold was a long way off and not easily got at. A gentleman suggested that the City of New-York could be easily reached, and that the better way would be to send to it for aid, mentioning at the same time that Coroner Connery was an experienced surgeon, and might on his arrival take also the deposition of the wounded man, in case his death was considered probable. This suggestion was acted on, and some hours thereafter Coroner Connery was by the bedside of Moses, whose wound he dressed. Then summoning a volunteer Jury, he took the dying man's affidavit, which corroborated the statement which he had previously given. Moses sunk gradually and died early Sunday morning.

An inquest was held upon the body by a magistrate of Monmouth County, and a verdict rendered that Albert S. Moses came to his death by having his throat cut with a dirk in the hands of James P. Donnelly. The accused was removed to Freehold Jail, where he now awaits trial. No doubt of his guilt was entertained by any one acquainted with the facts of the case as published, notwithstanding from the very first he protested his innocence most strongly.

Within a day or two some singular matters in reference to this alleged murder have transpired, and many curious facts elicited, which tend to throw a doubt on the guilt of Donnelly.

The friends of Donnelly, strong in the belief of his innocence, were dissatisfied with the post-mortem examination which had been made, and were very anxious that a reëxamination should be had by some well-known and competent surgeon, that the real nature and position of the fatal wound should be made manifest. With this view they called on Dr. Thomas Finnell, of Grand-street, (lately appointed Demonstrator to the N. Y. University College,) and requested that he might make the desired re-exhumation. The Doctor explained the obstacles in the way, and besides the body had already been interred, and it was doubtful whether permission for its examination could be obtained. He consented to do all in his power however, and started on Monday morning with the friends to Freehold Jail, where Donnelly is confined. Donnelly was very much gladdened by the sight of his friends, and talked very cheerfully. He protested his innocence again and again, and expressed himself sanguine that when the facts of the case had been thoroughly examined before a Jury he would be honorably acquitted.

It may be well to state here that Donnelly, the prisoner, is an educated, genteel young man, and had so far advanced in the study of medicine and surgery, that he was to have obtained his diploma within a few weeks. He was educated at Georgetown, Maryland, where he studied for the profession which he intended to follow. He studied also in Washington, and in Philadelphia. Being offered a situation as book-keeper at the Sea-View House, he accepted it, his means being limited, but he stuck close to his medical books during his leisure hours, and also attended lectures in this City. His struggles to attain a profession gained him the esteem of those who were conversant with them, and his pleasing and gentlemanly manners made him a general favorite.

Donnelly states, that he arose, as he was accustomed to, about daylight on the morning of the murder, and proceeded to the office, opened the safe and prepared his account books for the day's business. He was afterwards going up stairs to put on his collar, (it was his custom to do this,) when he was startled by the outcries of Ann Harley, the servant girl. Looking up he saw Moses on the landing, bleeding from the throat, upon which he was pressing his hands as if to staunch the blood. Horror-struck by the sight, he retreated down the stairs, where he met Mr. Smith, the proprietor of the hotel, to whom he told what he had seen. He afterwards went up stairs with others, and when Moses had been borne back to his bed, assisted as best he could in undressing and making the wounded man comfortable. He looked at the wound, and seeing that some of the larger vessels had been severed, asked for a fork to act as a tenaculum, by which to secure the bleeding vessels. But the excitement and throng was so great that no attention was paid to his request. Besides Moses, who acted like a crazed man, accused him of inflicting the wound.

[illegible] at [illegible] some miles distant, in which the body of Moses was interred. He was accompanied by Drs. Taylor, senior and junior, by Dr. Cook, and several of[illegible] at the burial ground the body was exhumed. It was found only a very little decomposed, notwithstanding it had been in the ground nearly 30 hours. The autopsy was made by Dr. Finnell in the open churchyard, and under a broiling sun—a not very agreeable task! A complete dissection of the neck was made, and all the vessels thoroughly examined. A wound two inches in length was found on the left side of the neck. It was very narrow, and appeared to indicate that it was made while the deceased was lying on his right side. [illegible] were injured, the carotid arteries [illegible] escaping. This fact shows that had a surgeon been present soon after the infliction of the wound, his life would have been saved, and had the bleeding vessels been immediately and properly secured, there is no doubt but that a fatal termination would have been prevented. Donnelly, the alleged murderer, saw this, but his interference was hindered by the excited [illegible], and there was no one [illegible].

Besides the gash in the neck Dr. Finnell found a wound on the right arm, which appeared to have been recently made.

Now,—it is asked by Donnelly's friends, and this is to be the strong point for the defence on his trial,—is there not a probability—a great probability, that Donnelly is innocent of the murder? May not Moses have been murdered by some one else,—some one with whom he had been gambling and from whom he had won money the previous night, (Donnelly says that others besides himself were gambling with Moses,) or may he not have taken his own life while laboring under the effects of *delirium tremens*, or some other temporary insanity. Donnelly was a medical student,—a surgeon,—and would not have inflicted a wound so bunglingly. He would have known where to strike, so that death would have ensued immediately. As to the positiveness with which Moses spoke of Donnelly as his murderer, it is argued, that though the wound was given by another, who escaped, yet Moses, awaking suddenly from his sleep under such shocking circumstances, might lay the deed upon the first man whom he saw, or fancied he saw. And, if he did the deed himself, while temporarily deranged, how usual, it is asked, for the deranged party to imagine the deed to have been done by another, from whom he might have conjured up some form of violence? The wound found on the arm, it is further asserted, shows that a struggle took place, and that blood must have escaped upon the murderer's clothes. Yet no marks were found upon Donnelly's clothes.

This is the theory of the defence. It is certainly a singular affair.

The Mulberry-street Murder.

The inquest in the case of the death of Theodore L. Tompkins, who was injured on Saturday night last in an affray at No. 3 Mulberry-street, was continued before Coroner Crane, at the Town Hall, Hoboken, yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

Mr. J. Dunn Littell, Prosecuting Attorney for the County, assisted the Coroner in the examination of witnesses.

Walter H. Littlefield was the first witness called to the stand. He said: I reside at No. 25 Mulberry-street, New-York; I was at the place No. 3 Mulberry-street in the latter part of last Saturday evening; I think it was between twelve and one o'clock when I went there; I saw Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. Webb and one of the girls of the house when I went up; Webb was standing in the bar-room near the window; he appeared to be wild from the effects of the blows he had received; I did not see Mr. Tompkins that night; I saw Mr. Fraser fall down stairs, after which he crawled across the street, and fell down into a basement; he was pulled out of there by some man; I saw the barkeeper Simon behind the bar; I saw a white hat that night; I carried it down stairs from the bar-room, supposing it to belong to Mr. Webb; he told me that it was not his—that his was a black hat—and I then went back up stairs and got it; I handed the white hat to a man named Rice; when I went into the bar-room Mrs. Mitchell told me that some one had been up there beating her brother; I did not see a club there; before Mrs. Mitchell kept the house the last time, I have seen a club there behind the bar; it was similar to a policeman's club; I saw the barkeeper strike Webb that night with his fist; the barkeeper had hold of him in the hall-way, hitting him, and trying to get him down stairs; Webb had hold of an iron railing; I have never noticed a German with light sandy hair and whiskers about that house; I heard a young man say that Tompkins had run away down Chatham-street; I think it was Mr. Rice who made this remark; Mr. Rice, I think, was the man who pulled Fraser out of the cellar; I did not see any one there that night carrying a small cane with a round head; my attention was first attracted to the house by hearing hallooing; the first one I saw after getting there was Mr. Fraser, who was just tumbling down stairs; when I went into the bar-room there were appearances of there having been a disturbance.

The white hat which was worn by Tompkins that night was here brought into Court and identified by witness as the one he found in the bar-room. There were a number of blood-spots upon the hat, and a cut of about an inch in length on the back part of it, nearly behind the ear, and close to the band.

Witness—I found the hat at the bar; Mrs. Mitchell was behind the bar at the time I got it; I did not hear the bar-keeper (Simon) say anything to any one; I have been acquainted with Mr. Webb a number of years; I never saw Fraser before that night to know him; I was slightly acquainted with Mr. Tompkins; I am positive it was Fraser who went across the street and fell down cellar.

James Mulvey, sworn—I reside at No. 69 Mulberry-street; I know Mr. Tompkins by sight; I also knew Mr. Webb, but had never seen Fraser until last Saturday night; I was at the house of Mr. Mitchell, in Mulberry-street, last Saturday night, between twelve and one o'clock; I went there about five minutes after Mr. Littlefield did; I went up to the head of the stairs, but could get no further on account of the crowd; I saw Mr. Tompkins that evening about eight o'clock, but did not see him after that; I saw Webb and Fraser with him; I should think they were all sober at the time; when I went up the stairs at Mrs. Mitchell's, I saw Webb; the barkeeper had him by the throat, trying to get him down stairs; I saw the barkeeper strike Webb twice with his fist; I did not notice a club in the hands of the barkeeper; Webb was covered with blood; Mr. Corsair came up and got Mr. Webb down stairs; I saw Fraser first down stairs after Mr. Webb came out; I did not notice Fraser's condition, and did not see any one strike him; I went with Webb and Fraser to Monroe Hall; on Sunday Mr. Rice showed me a white hat, and said he thought it belonged to the young man who came down stairs and ran to Chatham-street; I saw Mrs. Mitchell standing by the bar-room door when I went up stairs; she did not appear to be in a fainting condition; I do not know any one who would be likely to give any information relative to this affray.

Sergeant Nathaniel T. Hicks, sworn—I am in command of the Police of the Sixth Precinct of New-York; I am acquainted with the house kept by Mrs. Mitchell; [the hat shown to witness;] this hat was brought to the Station-house on Monday, and has been in my possession since; I do not know the name of the young man who brought it to the Station-house, but I think Sergeant Dixon knows him; I went to the house No. 3 Mulberry-street on Sunday evening to make the arrests; I have been searching for the German described by witnesses as the man with red hair and whiskers; I have had a half-dozen different descriptions of this man from the inmates of the house; they do not any of them agree, and I have arrived at the conclusion that this is a deception being practiced by those connected with the house, for the purpose of misleading us from the right parties; when I went to make the arrests I found Mrs. Mitchell and several of the girls of the house; I asked Mrs. Mitchell where her bar keeper was, and she told me that he had gone to Hoboken; when I told her what my business was, she said that the young men were not struck up stairs at all, that they received their injuries in the street; I was searching about the house, and when I came to a little room at the head of the stairs I found it locked; I asked Mrs. Mitchell to open the door, and she told me that it was occupied by a girl that was sick and had gone away with her key; I told her that I did not believe her, and that if she did not furnish the key I should force the door; she still persisting that she had no key, assisted by other officers I then bursted open the door, and there found Ferdinand Simon, the bar-keeper, lying upon the bed with his clothes on; I found that the door had been locked on the inside and the key taken out; Simon was in his shirt sleeves; I searched the house for a club or slung shot, but did not find any; Mr. Simon appeared very much frightened when I arrested him; my attention was called to the room in which he was concealed by one of the officers who told me that he noticed the door a little ajar when we went in, and my suspicions were further excited by Mrs. Mitchell refusing to give me this key; Mr. Simon was not asleep when we found him on the bed; I asked Mrs. Mitchell where the club was she kept behind the bar, and she answered that she did not know anything about it; after I had arrested Simon, I went down in Mrs. Mitchell's room, where she was fixing to go with us, and asked her what she wanted to lie to me for; to this she could make no answer and appeared very much confused; the character of Mrs. Mitchell's house is reputed bad; when we arrested Simon, Mr. Fraser was with us, and identified him as the man who struck Webb with a club.

The inquest was, at this stage of the proceedings, adjourned to 8 o'clock in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The inquest was resumed at the Town-Hall at the appointed hour. The Hall was crowded with people, who seemed to manifest much interest in the examination.

Robert Treabel was the first witness. He said: I live at No. 46 Rose-street, New-York; I did not know deceased; I was at Mrs. Mitchell's, No. 3 Mulberry-street, last Saturday evening about 12 o'clock; I went up into the bar room and there saw six men and two women; Mrs. Mitchell was behind the bar as I entered; two of the men were sitting down and four of them were standing in the middle of the room; when I came into the room and called for a drink, the four men were talking very loud and commenced a fight; two or three of them were fighting in the middle of the room; it was the big man who commenced the fight; he went to the man that was sitting on the bench and took him by the shoulders; the man got up and they commenced fighting, when I went into the back, so as not to get into the disturbance; when the men commenced fighting the barkeeper came from behind the bar and told them not to make any disturbance in the house; they were fighting all around the room, and the young man with a black moustache had a [illegible]; the barkeeper interfered, and tried to separate them; there appeared to be two parties, Germans and Americans; one of the Americans, I think it was the big one who had on the white hat—went down the stairs, and two of the Germans went after him; I then saw the bar-keeper fighting with the two Americans; one of the Americans had him by the neck and the other was behind him; I then went down stairs into the street; one of the Germans who followed the American out had a black cane in his hand; I did not see either of them strike him; when I went out of the bar-room, Mrs. Mitchell was behind the bar; I heard one of the Germans who followed the large man out say, "Catch him!" the German who had the cane was a large man, with [illegible] hair, and wore a mustache; he was dressed in dark clothes and a black hat on his head; when I went out, there were no persons standing in the hall; there was a girl at the door down stairs; I never saw the two Germans before that night, and have never seen them since; I went to Mrs. Mitchell's that night alone; the fight commenced just after I went in; I had a conversation with Mrs. Mitchell this afternoon about the affair; I did not see the barkeeper strike anybody that night; he only tried to separate those who were fighting; I did not see the German with the cane strike the American with the white hat; the man with the stick had hold of it in the middle, and was close enough to the American to reach him with his hand; I followed them down stairs in less than a minute, and saw the fight going on on the other side of the street.

Wm. Boyes, sworn: I live in Meadow-street, Hoboken, and am employed on the Barclay-street ferry-boats; I knew Tompkins; some time after 12 o'clock, last Saturday night, I saw two men leading him on the ferry boat; he came over on the boat; I did not hear him say anything; I heard him groan; I saw Webb and Fraser come over on the boat afterward; I did not hear them say anything about a difficulty that night; a large man crossed on the boat after daylight; he wore a black cap, and was a man about 5 feet 9 inches high; he had blood on his right hand, and a spot of blood on his left cheek; he came to me and asked if I could give him some water to wash himself in; he had a little blood on the bosom of his shirt; he asked me if there was any blood on his face; the thought did not occur to me that he had been engaged in the fight with the Hoboken boys; I have not seen the man since.

Joseph Reed, sworn: I reside at No. 89 Washington-street, Hoboken; I was intimately acquainted with Mr. Tompkins, and in the habit of seeing him almost daily every day; he wore a white felt hat; himself and myself bought our hats together at a hat store in Nassau street, New-York. Witness was here shown the hat in Court, and testified positively that it was the hat worn by Mr. Tompkins.

John F. Dixon, Sergeant of Police in the Sixth Precinct, New-York, was sworn. His evidence was in substance a corroboration of the testimony of Sergeant Hicks relative to the arrest of the parties at No. 3 Mulberry-street, on Sunday night, and as to the denial of Madame Mitchell that she had the key to the room where the bar-keeper was concealed.

The inquest was here adjourned to Saturday evening, at 6½ o'clock.

The Shooting of Mr. Boyd by Burglars in West Eighteenth-street—Mr. Boyd Still Alive—Arrests on Suspicion.

Mr. Alexander Boyd, who was shot at his residence on Tuesday morning, by a burglar, was alive last evening, though his ultimate recovery was regarded as hopeless. The four bullets in his breast had not been extracted, all efforts to find them with the probe being unavailing, in consequence of his depressed condition.

The affair has occasioned much excitement in the Sixteenth Ward.

Coroner Perry and the Sixteenth Ward Police were busy Wednesday night and yesterday in examining into the case, and seeking for suspected parties.

Besides the two young men Landreagan and Campbell, a blacksmith named Boyle, and a young man named James Henry Munday, were arrested on suspicion of knowing something of the murder. Boyle was after a brief examination dismissed. The other three are still in custody.

Munday is known to have been a companion or associate of Landreagan and Campbell. When his place was searched, by the police, a light drab coat (such as the assassin is said to have worn) was found, stained with blood. He was yesterday taken before the dying man, who, when asked, said: "He looks like the one who lit the match before I was shot, but I cannot positively identify him as such."

Munday denies any participation in the burglary or shooting, and says that he got the coat from Campbell, previously arrested, and that Campbell got some blood on it a few nights ago while fighting. Munday appears not more than 20 or 21 years of age. He is a lathe-maker, and formerly drove a stage.

[Advertisement.]

REV. DR. PRIME AND THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NEW YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: The inclosed article has been refused a place in the New-York *Observer*. Will you publish it?

"The attention of the Superintendent of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad has been called to an article in the New-York *Observer*, under the head of 'Railroad Management.' To one part of that article he wishes to reply. Called to answer a 'complaint' preferred against him in a 'newspaper,' he responds. The editor says:

'Now that the New Haven Railroad has a large and convenient dépôt at Twenty-seventh street, we would suggest to the President and Directors the expediency of appointing a civil and intelligent Superintendent of the Road. We have experienced personally the rudeness of the man now in charge, and have privately complained to the President, and have received his pledge of redress, but with no result. All railroad companies prefer that complaints of their servants should be made to the office, and not the newspapers, but when such complaints are properly made, they ought to be attended to. In this case, the conduct of the Superintendent was such as to warrant a complaint to the Grand Jury. On many of our railroads there is a great neglect of the comfort of passengers, the chief object of the companies being to carry the passengers with the least expense. Yet it would cost nothing more to have civil, attentive and competent persons to serve the company and passengers.'

Men are not agreed upon the conduct that may be called 'rudeness' and 'incivility;' and when travelers demand 'nothing more' than 'to have civil, *attentive* and competent persons to serve the Company and passengers,' tastes may differ about the line of conduct that falls under those very general and convenient forms of expression. A man by much travel in the East and in foreign lands, among serfs and slaves, may get notions on the matter of attention and service that cannot be answered in a land where all who pay their fare must have equal rights. Travel may make a man supercilious, as well as wise. The Editor asserts that he has '*experienced personally the rudeness of the man in charge*' of the road; that he has laid his complaint before the 'President;' that in the instance of '*rudeness*' complained of '*the conduct of the Superintendent was such as to warrant a complaint to the Grand Jury*.' For answer to all this, the Superintendent appeals to the facts in the case, which the Reverend Editor forgot to state. From the sense of personal wrong in the Editor, he appeals to the sense of justice in the readers of the *Observer*. And he will be content to have them pass upon the facts:

Some months ago—nearly six—Rev. Dr. Prime rode on a train on this road. He had with him a lady. The lady sat on one seat. Dr. Prime sat on the opposite seat with his face towards the lady—thus two persons held possession of *four seats*. The cars were full—and several persons stood in the cars for want of seats. Some gentlemen went to Mr. Prime and asked him to give up one seat, which he refused. The persons standing up came to the Superintendent and asked for a seat. They were directed to the vacant seats beside Dr. Prime and lady. They declined to take them, as they did not want a 'quarrel with the occupant.' A brakeman was called in to make room for the persons who had no seats. He politely requested the occupants to allow him to turn the seat over, that the passengers standing might sit, instead of riding backwards. The occupant declined to yield to him. The Superintendent then went to the gentleman, and made room for the standees, and left the editor in possession of all he was entitled to, viz., two seats for two persons. Such are the facts.

If it was civil for Dr. Prime to occupy four seats when he paid for but two, while gentlemen were standing in the cars, for want of a seat—if it was civil and manly to refuse to relinquish the same, when requested by gentlemen to do so—if it was proper to hold out when notified, by one of the employes of the road, that two gentlemen wanted the unoccupied seats—then the conduct of the Superintendent was unquestionably 'rude' and uncivil in yielding to the standing passengers their rights, and such conduct may make out such a case '*as to warrant a complaint to the Grand Jury*.' But not otherwise."

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company.
S. R. Woodworth & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, staple
And efficient gas machine
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, founderies,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
as well as towns and villages.
Details will be furnished
By applying in person or by letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. Woodworth & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

"Fredrick's Temple of Art."—Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
Hallotypes superior to any made in this City.
Photographs, in Oil, Pastel and Aquerelle, by Fredrick's corps of Parisian artists.
Photographs in India Ink, Parisian style.
Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes in colors.
Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and free to the inspection of the public.

[Advertisement.]

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.—Even in mid-winter the perfume of fresh flowers regales the senses of all who use this crowning luxury of the toilet. Its fragrance outlives that of the finest Cologne, or the rarest essences of Lubin. The fairest complexion grows fairer; the harshest skin softens by its use as a cosmetic. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—The genuineness of these invaluable remedies is easily known. Look to the watermark of the words "Holloway, New-York and London," in semi-transparent letters in the paper of the book of directions. If this is not to be seen when held to the light, the same is spurious. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
Is made only at Brady's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's Saloon.
AMBROTYPES.
At Brady's lower Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, corner Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

Hudson River Institute—Male and Female.—$126 a year is charged for board and tuition. Sixteen competent professors and teachers. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano, music, modern languages and oil painting. For catalogues address Rev. A. Flack, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

Ladies, go see the "Fast Young Men" at Purdy's National Theatre; it is the merriest drama ever beheld, and is attracting crowds to see it nightly. This evening the "Magic Rose" and "Perfection" are to be performed with it.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar and Blood Purifying Powders. See advertisement in another column.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Aug. 6.

$3,000 Virginia 6s	90½	100 Reading R. R. s3	72¾
2,000 Missouri State 6s	79½	600 do. s3	72¾
11,000 do. b60	79¾	550 do. s3	72¾
500 Cal. State 7s, '70	59	500 do. s3	72¾
500 Cal. State 7s, '75	[illegible]	650 do. s10	72¾
5,000 City 5s, '70	88	200 do. s10	72¾
1,500 City 5s, '88	88	1200 do. b3	73
1,000 Erie R. 1st mt. bs.	108	400 do. b60	73
9000 E. R. R. bonds 1875	79¾	600 do. b60	73¼
8000 E. R. R. 3d m'tg b 1883	65	400 do. c	72¾
1000 M. So. S. F. bonds	72½	100 do. b3	73¼
1500 Ill. Cen. R. R. bonds	90¼	350 do. s3	72¾
41 Ill. Cen Feb rights	12s	1000 do. s10	73
33 Ill. Cen. July rights	12¼	43 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	55¼
3000 L. Cl. & M. 1. g. bd	43	450 M. S. & N. I. R. R. b6	50
2,000 Gal. & C. 2d m. b	81½	600 do. c	49½
3,000 do.	81	170 do. c	49¼
5 Bank of New-York	109½	650 do. s3	49
14 Bank of America	109½	450 do. s4	49
25 do.	110	200 do. s30	47
10 Metropolitan Bank	109¾	200 do. s30	47
10 Bank of Commerce	104½	100 do. s3	49
15 Am. Ex. Bank	111	100 do. s3	49½
5 Bk. of N. America	106	100 do. s30	49½
50 Penn. Coal Co. ..b60	82	100 do. s3	49
34 do.	82½	25 M. S. & N. I. pr'f St'k	75½
100 do.	82	37 do.	76
10 do.	82½	100 Panama R. R. s30	97½
150 Pa. Mail St. Co.	75	600 Clev. & Pitts R. R. b60	40½
100 N. Y. Cen. R'd. b60	83¼	10 Clev. Col. & Cin. R. R.	96
500 do. s30	83	100 Galena & Chi. R. R.	91
200 do. s60	83	85 do.	91½
150 do. b30	83¼	100 Cl. & Tol. R. R. s30	57
50 do. ....opg	83¼	100 do. s3	57
775 Erie Railroad	33¾	100 do.	57½
100 do. s10	33¾	100 do. b30	57¾
150 do. b4	33¾	300 do. c	57½
400 do. s3	33¾	100 La C. & Mil. R. b30	33¾
250 do. s30	33¾	100 do. s10	33¾
200 do. b30	33¾	10 do.	33¾
200 do.	33¾	50 do. s3	33¾
100 do. b4	33¾	100 do. b30	34
100 do. s3	33¾	50 do.	34
50 Illinois Cen. R. R.	119¾	100 do. b30	34¼
34 do.	119¾		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the board, the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction by Albert H. Nicolay:

$10,000 Mil. and Horicon R. 1st m. Int. at 33½	33½
$1,000 Hudson River R. Con. Bds. do.	51½
$900 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1857	71½
$1,140 Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856	61
$1,000 Union Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1857	42
40 shares Nassau Bank	105
50 shares Phenix Bank	108½
600 shares Mississippi and Missouri Railroad	25
10 shares Sixth Avenue Railroad	90½
4 shares Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad	10
20 shares New Amsterdam Fire Ins. Co.	115½
40 shares Beekman Fire Ins. Co.	112
5 shares Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co.	100
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.	98
10 shares Corn Exchange Fire Ins. Co.	123
60 shares St. Nicholas Ins. Co.	70
25 shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co.	108

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Ohio 6s, '60	99½	15 Panama R'd	96
2,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bs.	90¼	300 Reading R'd b60	73
10 N. Y. Cen. R'd. p&c	83¼	150 do. s60	71¾
50 do.	83¼	100 do.	73
150 do. ....p&c	83¼	100 do. b60	73¼
200 do. s60	81½	17 Ill. Cent. Rd.	119½
50 do. ....opg	83¼	150 M. S. & N. I. R. R. b7	49
250 La Cros. & M. R. s10	34	55 do.	49½
50 do.	34	50 do.	49½
100 do. b30	34½	250 do. s30	47
100 Erie Railroad s4	33¾	100 do.	49½
100 do. s30	33¾	25 Mich. S. & N. I. pf. sk.	75
100 do.	33	200 Gal. & Chic. Rd.	91¾
200 do. b30	33¾	100 do. b60	92¼
100 do.	33¾	50 Chi. & Rk. Is. R. b30	95
100 do. b4	33¾	50 Mil. & Miss. R.	58
200 do. s30	33¾	200 do. s60	51
400 do. s3	33¾		

THURSDAY, Aug. 6—P. M.

There was a fair employment for Money, at call, in some few quarters to-day, but the demand in this way is by no means general among the Stock Brokers. On the other hand, Discounts are rather active at Bank, and a good selection of paper is offering by the Discount Brokers. There is no change in rates. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $247,915; paid $102,280; and held, at the close, $12,302,881. The accumulation this week over the Government disbursements is, thus far, only $141,000.

The dullness and tendency to decline in prices at the Stock Exchange, in the early part of the week, were succeeded to-day by a strong demand on the Railway list, and a reaction of 2 ₩ cent. on several descriptions, and ¼@1 ₩ cent. on others. The heaviest dealings were in New-York and Erie and Philadelphia and Reading. The former touched 33⅞ in the afternoon. Reading sold up to 73 ₩ cent., though closing 72@72¼ ₩ cent., as against 70½@71 yesterday afternoon. La Crosse further advanced to 35 ₩ cent., and New-York Central was held for 83 ₩ cent. at the close. The cash price of Michigan Southern is held pretty steady at 49¼@49½, although the *short* sellers continue their efforts to break the market by offering their options a few days ahead at lower rates. The *Bulls* in the stock are making large profits by accepting these terms and supplying, not exactly stock, of which the supply on the Street grows daily scarcer, but *due-bills* for stock, in settlement of account deliveries. This operation, so long continued, is, we believe, without precedent. The *Bears*, thus far, have had much the worst of it, and their opponents see no occasion for a "corner," or even a "combination," while getting from 3 to 5 ₩ cent. on every turn for putting off the day of final account! There was an improved demand on the Bond list, and some considerable parcels of Missouri sixes and Erie seven ₩ cents were taken at full rates. The general list closed firm. The English quotations received yesterday have advanced the Bonds and Shares of the Illinois Central. The latter held for 120 at the close, 119⅞ bid, and for the optional rights 124@125 was the quotation.

The warfare made upon even our best railway property and the prejudices engendered by it have undoubtedly contributed more than any other cause to run up the Bank capital in this City the last year $15,000,000. They have also, indirectly, increased the employment of private capital through the Discount Brokers $10,000,000 or $15,000,000. The consequence is that the question is constantly suggested as to the intrinsic safety of using $65,000,000 instead of $50,000,000 Bank Capital. On each recurring weekly Bank Statement, the very parties and presses who have made war upon the New-York Central and other prime Railway Stocks and Bonds, and thus forced capital into other channels of employment, raise the cry of wild expansion and excessive banking. And the same gentlemen also feel, or affect to feel, the utmost alarm at the various facilities afforded through Banks and the Discount Brokers to over importation. That a substantial increase of private capital, notwithstanding the forced depreciation in value on the class of securities referred to, is yearly taking place in this City and all over the country, there is no doubt.

The United States never before knew so prosperous a year as the financial or trade year ending 30th June, 1856. And the probability is that the forthcoming statistics from the Treasury Department, for the year ending 30th June last, will abundantly prove, as our bankers and merchants already feel, that the year 1857 is yet more profitable. Both seasons were marked by an export trade in excess of the imports, and by the most singular and gratifying freedom from great mercantile disasters and currency troubles. The profits of the two years have been enormous, and mostly to our own people. The export lists have returned upon nearly every great staple larger results than are shown on the Treasury tables. In other words, the resulting profits have, in no sense, proved fallacious. They are substantial private wealth, and when taking the form of money capital, must find employment in one of two or three ways. Railway securities may be decried and depreciated, but the business world of the United States will not stand still, nor has it failed to accumulate. The Banks and Discount Brokers are the favored mediums through which much of this accumulation is employed to pay an income to the owners. They have thus far had good success, because they have had the public confidence. Bank integrity has not yet been systematically assailed and so Bank management has been left to make the most out of the Capital and Deposits entrusted to it. Mercantile credit, though occasionally threatened through the clarified organ of the Wall-Street destructives, has kept itself generally sound. It has had every motive and every facility to preserve a good report before the world; so that the Discount Brokers are doing well for their customers, on both sides—for the makers and sellers of the paper entrusted to them, and for the private capitalists, who constantly buy from them, because they have been literally frightened out of another class of securities intrinsically as sound, paying, in most instances, an equal income, and really subject, in times of general trouble in business, to fewer startling contingencies or sudden bankruptcies than mercantile bills. To be sure, the latter have had better success of late years than some of the Railways. They have had greater facilities to uniform punctuality. The makers have at no time been arrested mid-way their enterprises or adventures, by scandalous assaults through the Stock Exchange, to stop their credit at Bank and in the Discount Offices, or to force them into extraordinary and expensive channels of negotiation to preserve their fair name from the notary, and their future fortunes in business from ruin.

To return to the question of Bank expansion. It is quite certain that the public will soon become accustomed to the line of $120,000,000, or even $130,000,000, in loans and discounts on the enlarged capital of $65,000,000. The safety of the operation is altogether a relative term so long as the capital is real, and the loans are put to a steady, legitimate use by the borrowers. The danger of expansion lies beyond the bank counter. The increased trade of the country, and the concentrated or centralized money transactions in New-York, may better justify $130,000,000 on $65,000,000 than $100,000,000 loaned on $50,000,000 of capital a year or so since. The stopping point is the inquiry of real moment. Perhaps that has now been reached. It is even possible that some few of the old Banks, as well as the new, have ventured beyond it; in which case, the prudence of their managers will suggest a reduction of dividends, rather than a forced increase of business. Conversing with one of the most experienced of our cashiers, not long since, he candidly expressed the apprehension that his own Bank, which had recently doubled its capital, might have to come down to 7 ₩ cent. dividends, instead of 8 ₩ cent. He would certainly favor such an alternative to the danger of going outside of his own accustomed rules of sound and legitimate banking merely to sustain the old dividend charge upon the new capital. This feeling will probably extend to other of our large and well directed Banks, thereby inducing caution and rather repressing the further increase of capital until the profits and practical working of the present enlarged line can be tested by another active season's business, such as we are soon to enter upon in mowing the new crops of the country. Meanwhile, the gamblers for a fall on the Stock Exchange will make nothing out of their weekly croaking over the Bank Loans. They tried a similar game earlier in the Summer, on the Specie line. They looked for a concession because of the shipments abroad, and were only astonished and disappointed by a plethora in the Money Market. The country did ship twenty millions in gold in two months, and proved its ability to ship as much more, if need be. And so with our merchants and the Bank loans. They are able to owe $120,000,000, and expect soon, if need be, to borrow ten millions more. The Banks, in turn, have heretofore lent over one hundred millions on fifty millions of capital, and will lend one hundred and thirty on sixty-five millions, if the state of the exchanges should justify it. It is not probable, therefore, that the war of the Stock Exchange can be transferred from the Railways to the Banks, after spending its force upon the former, as it now seems to have done. It might, to be sure, be vastly convenient to check the returning sense of appreciation in the public for this much and wickedly abused class of securities, by striking down confidence in another, but the attempt will hardly succeed. The season is not propitious to panic-making. The true state of the country is against it.

The receipts and expenditures of the United States for the quarter ending on the 30th of June last, exclusive of Treasury Notes, Funded and Trust Funds, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

From Customs		$9,899,491 29
From sales of Public Lands		1,063,912 23
From miscellaneous sources		172,756 93
Total		$11,135,861 45

EXPENDITURES.

Civil, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous		$5,596,129 56
Interior (Pensions and Indian)		780,162 15
War		4,690,511 43
Navy		3,229,921 41
Redemption of loan of 1842	$124,307 05	
Redemption of loan of 1846	36,900 00	
Redemption of loan of 1847	312,550 00	
Redemption of loan of 1848	173,700 00	
Redemption of Texan Indemnity Stock	141,000 00	
Redemption of Bounty Land Stock	200 00	
Payment to creditors of Texas	28,894 50	
Premium on Stock redeemed	93,005 81	
Interest on Public Debt, including Treasury Notes	761,819 13	—1,675,076 49
Total		$15,960,801 06

The United States Trust Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half ₩ cent., payable on the 10th inst.

Failures in the Country.

From the Independent, Aug. 6.

Edward Emerson, Boston, Mass., failed.
Chapin, Treadwell & Co., Springfield, Mass., failed.
Ellis Harkness, Norwich, Conn., failed; endeavoring to compromise.
Henry Steegeman & Co., New-York City, suspended.
W. R. Brewster & Co., New-York City, suspended and sold out.
France & Co., Utica, N. Y., failed and assigned.
Wm. T. Hamilton, Syracuse, N. Y., assigned to James P. Hawkins; liabilities said about $90,000.
Wm. L. Gibson, Elmira, N. Y., assigned to S. B. Strang and Tracy Beadle; liabilities said about $70,000.
Babcock, Gibbs & Co., South New-Berlin, N. Y., assigned.
T. Green & Co., Great Valley, N. Y., failed.
Wm. W. Turtelot, Ilion, N. Y., assigned to B. H. Willard.
Dennis K. Royce, Weston, N. Y., suspended.
Horace Howe, Little Valley, N. Y., failed.
Walters & Cummings, Philadelphia, Penn., suspended.
Follen & Fourgerand, Charleston, S. C., suspended.
I. Livingston, Laurens C. H., S. C., assigned.
Lambden & Hidden, Louisville, Ky., assigned.
E. C. Pattersen, Canton, Ohio, failed.
John I. Gordon, Rome, Ind., failed.
E. W. Nichols & Co., Cambridge, Ind., failed and assigned.
John I. Vail, Henry, Ill., assigned.
S. G. Chellis, Rockford, Ill., assigned.
Richardson & Gibson, Earlville, Ill., failed.
Thayer & Bradley, Rochester, Mich., "reported sold out."
Torrey & Tenney, Portage City, Wis., suspended and left the place.
Charles Sandford & Co., Baraboo, Wis., "sold out."
H. C. Sandford, Montezuma, Iowa, failed.
Arrington & Co., San Francisco, Cal., suspended with liabilities of about $[illegible], but obtained an extension of 30, 60, 90 and 120 days, and will continue as formerly.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 6—6 P. M.

Flour steady. Sales of 1,000 bbls. at $6 25@$6 50 for common to choice and superfine Ohio and Indiana, and $6 75@7 25 for extra do. Wheat dull and quiet. Corn lower—Sales 60,000 bushels at 75c.@75½c., closing dull at the inside price. Oats steady, at 60c. Whisky lower. Sales 300 bbls. at 30c. ₩ gallon. Freights downward—Corn 9c. to Troy, and 10½c. to New-York. *Lake Imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day*—1,000 bbls. Flour; 14,000 bushels Wheat; 40,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—11,000 bushels Wheat; 55,000 bushels Corn, (mostly to tide-water.)

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 6—6 P. M.

Flour active and unchanged. Sales 2,000 bbls. Corn and Wheat in moderate supply—boats not yet arriving freely. Sales: 4,500 bushels red Winter Wheat, at $1 53, and 14,000 bushels Corn, at 85c. afloat. Oats—Sales 5,000 bushels, at 65½c. weight, for Chicago. Most of the Corn that arrived, to-day, was shipped to New York, and 10,000 bushels of Oats were shipped there yesterday. Whisky, 30½c.@31c. Hemp dull, at 9c.@11c.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Aug. 6—6 P. M.

Flour is steady. Wheat is unchanged. Sales, to-day, 12,000 bushels at $1 60 for Milwaukee Club, and $1 53 Chicago Spring. Corn 75c. Small sales. Freights unchanged. Lake Imports unimportant. *Canal Exports*—20,000 bbls. Flour; [illegible] bushels Wheat; 34,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 6—6 P. M.

Flour active. Wheat firm. Corn—Sales at 71c., closing with an advancing tendency. Oats buoyant. *Shipments to Buffalo*—No Flour or Wheat; 60,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments to Oswego*—No Flour; 12,000 bushels Wheat; 20,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

Cotton is unchanged. Sales to-day, 350 bales; receipts, 190 bales. Corn sells for 75c.@85c. Pork firm. Bacon—Shoulders buoyant at 11½c. Sides, 13½c., closing with an advancing tendency. Other articles unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 6.

Cotton—Sales to-day 550 bales, at 14½c.@15½c. for Middling. Sugar, 10½c.@11½c. White Corn, 81c. Red Wheat, $1 30; White Wheat, [illegible]. Other articles generally unchanged.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—Thursday.—*First Board.*—[illegible]. [illegible] 7 Pennsylvania Railroad, 43½; [illegible] Schuylkill Railroad, 35; 100 Reading Railroad, 36½; [illegible] 8 Union Bank, Tenn., 101; 40 Commercial Bank, 50; 40 City Bank, 50½.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 110½; [illegible] Phila. R. R., 35½@36; [illegible] Reading R. R. Bds. '70, [illegible]; Penn. R. R. [illegible]; Canal Consolidated, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, [illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 1st mort., [illegible]; Long Island, [illegible]; Vicksburg, [illegible]; Girard Bank, [illegible]; Lehigh Zinc, 1¼@1½; Union Canal, [illegible]; [illegible] Creek, [illegible]; Catawissa Railroad, [illegible].

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship *Kangaroo*, for Liverpool—[illegible].

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship *Ericsson*, from Liverpool—Mr. J. C. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. A. W. Payne, [illegible], J. McCann, [illegible].

In steamship *Jamestown*, from Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—[illegible].

In schr. *Lane*, from Long Aker, Jam.—[illegible].

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 58	Sun sets	7 15	Moon rises	[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	9 41	Gov. Island	11 29	Hell Gate	[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, Aug. 6.

Cleared.

[illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Ericsson, Lowber, Liverpool July 22, with mdse. and passengers to E. K. Collins. The E. had strong westerly winds the past 8 days; thence variable.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, from Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ship American Union, Hubbard, Liverpool June 24, with mdse. and 350 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Has had light westerly winds and calms the entire passage; [illegible].

Ship Asia, (Brem.,) [illegible], Bremen 47 ds., with mdse. and 273 passengers to Stanton & Ruger.

Bark Indian Queen, (Br.,) Harding, Huemacoa, July [illegible], with sugar, &c., to Arthur Cook.

Bark Alfred Lement, (of Bath,) Anderson, Marseilles May 28, with mdse. and 5 passengers to L. Caylus de Ruyter. [illegible]

Bark R. A. Allen, (of Savannah,) Hobart, Savannah [illegible] ds., with lumber to Dennill & Co.

Brig James, (Br.,) Taylor, Sydney 12 ds., with coal to Gillespie, Dean & Co.

Brig J. G. Anderson, Noyes, St. Marks July [illegible], with cotton, resin, &c., to Smallwood, Anderson & Co. The J. G. A. has had moderate and thick weather since passing Hatteras.

Brig Lucretia, (of Bath,) Walles, Manzanilla July [illegible], with mahogany, &c., to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Handy, Noonan, Millbridge 6 ds., with lumber to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. Old Dominion, (3 masted,) Smith, New-Orleans July 21, with [illegible], &c., and 2 passengers to Roberts & Williams.

Schr. Pilot's Bride, Clark, Maracaibo July 14, with fustic &c., to S. de Agreda, Jove & Co. [illegible].

Schr. Lane, Sherman, Long Aker, Jam., July [illegible], with sugar, logwood, &c., to Dawson & Co. [illegible] was boarded by a boat from the U. S. steamship Relief, from Aspinwall for Boston, who reported having sickness on board and required medicine, with which Capt. Sherman supplied them. Did not learn how many were sick, or how long the Relief had been out.

Schr. Lady Hubbard, [illegible], Hatteras 3 ds., with wheat to J. A. Gamble.

Schr. Express, Brown, Plymouth, N. C., [illegible] ds., with shingles to master.

Schr. Andes, [illegible], Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to Maybew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. W. R. Genn, Nye, Hewitt's Island, Me., 6 ds., with stone for Fort Richmond.

Schr. Keren Happuch, Kelley, Boston 3 ds., with fish to C. & E. Nickerson.

Schr. Judge Runyon, [illegible], New-Haven for Brunswick, N. J.

Schr. Oronoto, [illegible], [illegible] ds., with lumber to Jed Frye.

Schr. J. W., [illegible], Boston [illegible] ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. [illegible], [illegible] ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Samuel A. Appleton, Taylor, Boston [illegible] ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Henry Clay, Delany, New-Bedford for Albany.

Schr. D. Parshall, Crowell, Harwich, with fish.

Schr. Jas. English, Beal, New-Haven for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Simonton, Rockland.

Schr. Lucy Blake, Shaw, Malden for Cambridge.

Schr. J. Rusling, Brewster, Rondout for Providence.

Schr. Barbary, Hodges, Virginia 5 ds., with wood.

Schr. Ella, Richardson, Virginia 5 ds., with wood.

Schr. Van Zandt, Terrell, Virginia 5 ds., with wood.

Schr. N. C. Towne, Barker, Virginia 5 ds., with wood.

Schr. Ira Bliss, Hadden, Virginia 5 ds., with wood.

Sloop Home, Davis, Port Ewen for Providence.

Sloop Diligent, Brown, Troy for Riverhead.

Sloop Report, Dewey, Port Ewen for Allen's Point.

Sloop Geo. H. Davis, Smith, Port Ewen for Providence.

Sloop Proud Glen, Warner, Port Ewen for Providence.

Sloop Unity, Brown, Albany for Huntington.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia and Cape May 18 hours, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Wamsutta, Nye, New-Bedford 19 hours, with mdse. to Jas. Allen.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence 17 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Decatur, Gorr, Norwich, with mdse. to S. H. Rockland.

Steamer J. N. Harris, Smith, New London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockland.

WIND—During the day, S.

Sailed.

5th—Bremen bark Dorette, Graban, Bremen. 6th—Bremen brig Wilhelmine, Hemyer, Laguna.

Below.

Ship Orient, Hill, Liverpool June 24, to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Spoken, &c.

July 26, off Florida Reef, was signalized bark Aline, [illegible] bound W.

July 31, off Hatteras, was signalized schr. Wm. Smith, [illegible], stg. S. S. W.

Aug. 2, lat. 38 38, lon. 73 30, brig Greyhound, from Bangor for Matanzas.

Foreign Ports.

At Marseilles, July 14, bark Clara R. Sutil, for New-York, 18th.

At Matanzas, July 30, brig Mary Means, Hopkins, for New-York, unc.

At Nuevitas, July 21, schr. Eliza Casey, Cudworth, for New-York, Ldg.